



# Some U.S. Personnel Leaving Dacca Pakistan Says Troops Pull Back at Jessore

By Jim Hoagland

KARACHI, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The Pakistan government indicated today that Pakistani troops in the eastern wing of the country have lost ground in the past 24 hours as fighting reportedly continues.

An official statement, alleging that Indian forces had launched three major attacks against Pakistani positions, said the attackers had made some "demands" in Pakistani forward positions in the Jessore area.

[The United States has ordered nonessential aid and Information Service personnel out of the East Pakistan capital of Dacca after reports of stepped-up guerrilla activity and a Pakistani claim that the province is under "all-out" attack from India. U.S. Embassy sources in Rawalpindi said today according to the Associated Press.

A senior embassy official said there was no information about a reported alert of army communications and helicopter personnel in Saigon or elsewhere to help evacuate remaining American personnel.

About 500 Americans were evacuated from East Pakistan in April after the army crackdown against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Awami League. Since then American consular and aid missions have been operating

with reduced staffs, and none of the Americans' dependents are in East Pakistan.

Pakistan accused India of sending aircraft into the fighting near Jessore to support a brigade attack. The other batties were reported to be at Pachagarh, in the Rangpur area, and at Hill, a brigade normally consists of about 3,500 soldiers, Pakistani sources said.

India has denied that its troops have crossed into East Pakistan in force and asserted that the fighting there is between East Pakistani guerrilla forces and the regular army.

Villagers Killed  
All-India Radio said today that Indian villagers were killed by Pakistani artillery fire along the eastern border yesterday.

In Rawalpindi, a Pakistani government spokesman said 30 Indian soldiers had been killed in the day's fighting in the Comilla and Mymensingh sectors.

Today's reports contrasted with government statements last week that the Pakistanis were inflicting heavy losses on the attackers and were not yielding ground.

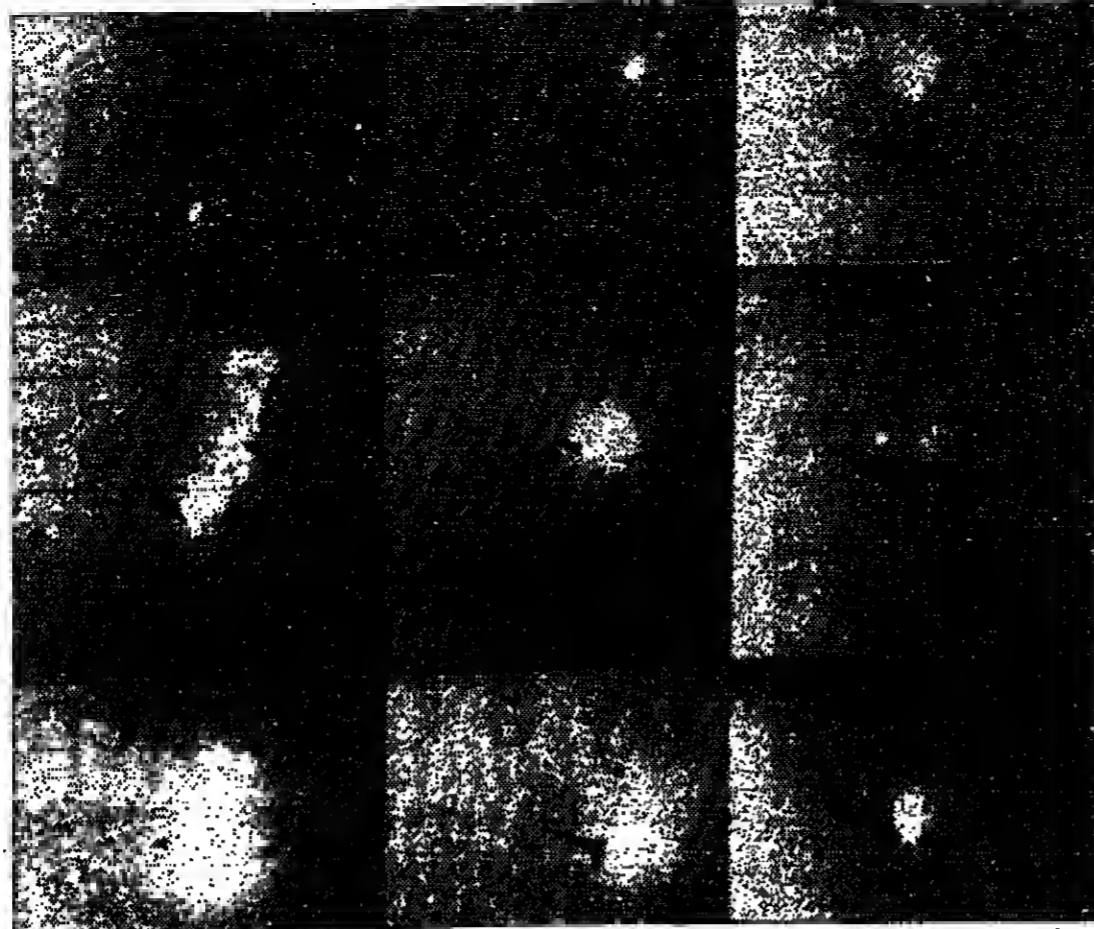
The spokesman asserted that India was lobbing 6,000 artillery shells a day into East Pakistan, an increase of about 2,000 over the heaviest shelling before Nov. 22, when Pakistan charged, India mounted an all-out attack in the east.

The spokesman said the Chaugacha area in Jessore District was under Indian control, but denied reports that civilians were being evacuated from the city of Jessore, 20 miles from the Indian border.

High-ranking Pakistani military officers say India is trying to destroy the Jessore airport, one of three in East Pakistan that can take jet aircraft.

The other main tactical objective of the present attacks, these sources say, is to cut the rail line in the Comilla area which links East Pakistan's main port, Chittagong, and the capital, Dacca. This would isolate Dacca, these sources say.

Indian aircraft were reported to have strafed Pakistani positions in the fighting around Pachagarh, the Rawalpindi spokesman said. He did not identify the type of aircraft involved.



AERIAL WAR—Three sequence series from top to bottom, released by the Indian government, which said it shows shooting down of three Pakistani Sabrejet planes last week. It said the pictures were taken by gun cameras on Indian Air Force planes.

# Indians Say Their Troops Destroyed 3 Pakistan Tanks

(Continued from Page 1)

and the security and freedom of the country are fully guaranteed. India will always try to avoid war, but if it comes, people will have to bear the burden which it will bring, the prime minister said. She appealed to the people of India to be prepared for any sacrifice.

In the sole aerial incident today, PIT reported, Indian anti-aircraft guns on the western border opened fire on a Pakistani Sabrejet aircraft which violated Indian airspace over the Jammu area. The plane escaped back into Pakistan, the agency said.

Indian Invasions  
CALCUTTA, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Indian Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram said today that his troops have government permission to move as deep into Pakistan as the range of the Pakistani artillery shelling them.

At a political rally here that rang with cries for Pakistan's defeat, he said that the Indian-supported Bengali insurgents fighting for the independence of East Pakistan "are advancing against Pakistani troops in such a way that I have no doubt that the freedom of Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation) is now probably only a matter of days."

# Cambodians Surrounded Near Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

of the country. It said the area is "very well pacified," and troops from there can be moved for its drive into Cambodia.

A Hanoi radio broadcast heard in Tokyo, meanwhile, said North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong has returned to Hanoi following an eight-day visit to Communist China for talks with Premier Chou En-lai.

U.S. Officer in Cambodia  
SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The U.S. command acknowledged today that a U.S. Army officer alighted from a helicopter in Cambodia despite a congressional ban against American troops on the ground in Cambodia and Laos.

The spokesman said the officer, a captain, landed at Neak Luong, in Cambodia, last Wednesday when he was flying in a South Vietnamese helicopter as an "air mobile adviser" to the Vietnamese crew.

The helicopter, the spokesman said, was taking part in operations in South Vietnam and was diverted to Cambodia.

The spokesman said the officer left the helicopter and spent an undisclosed amount of time on the ground. His name was not given.

# Nixon Message Calls for Peace

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 28 (Reuters)—President Nixon has sent messages to India, Pakistan and the Soviet Union asking them to do everything in their power to prevent full-scale war on the Indian subcontinent, informed sources said today.

The messages went out last night from the Western White House here to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, the sources said.

The President decided to intervene personally in the crisis and considered what other steps the United States might take. The White House earlier in the week had said the U.S. was considering referring the crisis to the United Nations Security Council or supporting such a move by another country.

# Group of Ten Will Try Again To Solve World Money Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

States that it cannot be isolated from recessionary forces in the rest of the world. President Nixon's forthcoming meetings with the key Western leaders are taken as a sign that he now wants to settle the monetary crisis quickly to insure that plans for rebuilding the American economy do not go awry and to repair the alliance network.

Initial U.S. Goals  
The United States initially wanted upward parity adjustments by other countries, major trade concessions and larger contributions to mutual defense as the price for removing the surcharge.

It now looks as if the United States will get little more than the parity adjustments right now—and these only if the United States itself is willing to contribute by devaluing the dollar.

Should the United States say "no" to devaluation, it might end up with nothing at all except an international trade war.

The trading issues are so complex and controversial that they cannot possibly be resolved in a few weeks or months. The present plans are to move the thorny issues of nontariff barriers, Common Market farm protectionism, spreading preferential agreements and Japan's slowness to open its markets to a special committee in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

# Thant Out of Hospital After Ulcer Treatment

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant left a hospital yesterday after 25 days of treatment for an ulcer.

His doctors said Mr. Thant, 62, would remain at home until Dec. 6, when he will resume his duties on a part-time basis. His term as secretary-general expires on Dec. 31, and no successor has yet been named.

# 96 Nations Draft UN Demand For End to Curbs on Trade

By Tad Szulc

trade war among the developed countries with disastrous results for the underdeveloped nations, delegates said, adding that it would be presented to the General Assembly by Peru. It acts as chairman of the caucus of the Group of 77.

The group retains this name although its membership has grown to 96, reflecting the full range of ideologies represented in the United Nations. Among its members, for example, are Brazil, Cuba, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

Last Friday, China moved to sign itself with this bloc as the chief Chinese delegate, Chiao Kuan-hua, met with Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, the Peruvian foreign minister, who presided over the Lima conference.

Assurance of Support  
Informed sources said that Mr. Chiao had assured Gen. Mercado that China would support the "Declaration of Lima" and the efforts of the "third-world" bloc.

The sources said that China was expected to support the group's resolution when it comes before the assembly.

The resolution says in its preamble, "restrictions imposed by some developed countries on international trade in order to settle the imbalances in their balance of payments are especially damaging for the economies of countries in development."

It cautions the industrialized states that their difficulties with their balance of payments must not be invoked to justify "measures restricting the trade of countries in development, delaying the liberalization of the trade by developed countries in favor of the countries in development, or causing a reduction in the flow of assistance for the development of these countries."

# No Noel Packages In French Prisons

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Inmates of French prisons have lost the privilege of receiving Christmas packages from their families because of what the government called "recent tragic events in the prisons."

Justice Minister René Pleven gave the order Friday that prisoners will be forbidden to receive family gift packages for Christmas for the first time since before World War II.

Mr. Pleven referred to recent escape attempts carried out with tools and weapons received in packages.

# OECD Meetings

The OECD committee, headed by Jean Rey, former Common Market president, has already held two secret meetings. An announcement is expected after the Rome meeting of what it will tackle and how.

The cast of characters is pretty much the same as for the two previous ministerial meetings of the Group of Ten, the club of the richest countries. Its membership includes the United States, Britain, Canada, Japan, Sweden and five of the six Common Market countries—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

For the United States, there will be Treasury Secretary John B. Connally. Accompanying Mr.

# Japan Sides With France

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (NYT)—The Japanese government is prepared to make a greater upward revaluation of the yen than was earlier expected in an effort to end the international currency crisis before the end of the year.

Japanese officials indicated that Minister of Finance Miura had been authorized to offer more than a 15 percent revaluation at the meeting of the Group of Ten.

The officials also indicated that Mr. Miura would line up with the French delegation in demanding that the United States devalue the dollar as part of a settlement.

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# Revival of Jarring's Mission

# Israel Is Reported to Accept African Plan to Seek Peace

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Israel is believed to have accepted an African proposal that a revival of the Middle East peace mission of United Nations envoy Gunnar V. Jarring is the best means of preventing a new conflict, provided there are no preconditions, informed sources said here today.

The sources said this was believed to have been one of the main points of the Israeli reply to the proposal of the Organization of African Unity's peace mission. It was submitted to the cabinet today.

The cabinet also discussed Premier Golda Meir's meeting with President Nixon in Washington later this week, amid indications that Israel has no intention of waiving its demands for more Phantom jet fighters-bombers. The United States has refused to send planes.

The sources said Israel was believed to have informed the African peace mission that it had accepted the suggestion for a revival of the Jarring mission to negotiate all aspects of a peace settlement with Egypt.

Stalled Since February  
The mission has been stalled since last February when Israel refused to answer Mr. Jarring's request for a commitment to withdraw to the pre-June, 1967, armistice line with Egypt.

Israel said that Mr. Jarring had overstepped his authority by making such a request instead of merely acting as a go-between.

The sources said the African document—submitted by Senegalese President Leopold Senghor and Nigerian head of state Yakubu Gowon last week—did not explicitly state that the renewed negotiations should be without preconditions.

But the sources said Israel had given the impression the Africans were suggesting fresh talks under the envoy, thus implying the dropping of the February request.

On Thursday, President Senghor is due to meet with Mauritanian Premier Mokhtar Ould Daddah, chairman of the OAU's Middle East committee, to draw up the group's final report. It will then be forwarded to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant.

Eban Visiting London  
LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Abba Eban flew into London today on a three-day official visit.



Gunnar Jarring

# Hussein Calls Killing an Attempt To Undermine Jordanian Unity

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT)—King Hussein of Jordan personally told his people about the assassination in Cairo today of his premier, Wasfi Tel.

In a radio and television address, the monarch condemned the assassin as "the instrument of treachery and treason," and charged that the purpose of the murder was to undermine Jordanian national unity.

"At these moments of profound grief, I appeal to every Jordanian man and woman to strengthen national unity, because this is the only way to foil the machinations of the murderers," King Hussein said.

His voice broke when he eulogized "my brother, Wasfi," as a "martyr who fell while serving his country."

The Royal Palace in Amman announced a 40-day period of mourning. All government offices and schools are to be closed for two days as of tomorrow. The state-controlled Radio Amman interrupted its regular programming and broadcast martial music and readings from the Koran. A weeping announcer branded the assassins as "agents of the Israeli enemy."

# Jordan Premier Tell Is Slain By 3 Gunmen at Cairo Hotel

(Continued from Page 1)

drove to the hotel to offer condolences to the widow.

Mr. Sadat expressed his sorrow at the killing in a cable to King Hussein and vowed that the culprit would be punished.

"Please accept my sorrow and that of the Egyptian people for this crime which took place on Egyptian territory, against your premier," Mr. Sadat's cable said.

Mr. Tell, however, was popular with the Egyptian government, which opposed his government's tough measures against the guerrillas. This was his first visit here since taking office.

Mr. Sadat had previously refused to allow Mr. Tell to accompany King Hussein on a visit to Cairo early this year.

In San Clemente, Calif., Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler described the assassination as "very disturbing." UPI said. He said there would be no further comment until officials have more opportunity to assess the assassination reports.

Controversial Personality  
BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Mr. Tell was one of the most controversial personalities of the Arab world.

To many Arabs, he was the arch-villain of Arab politics. But to fellow Jordanian citizens, he was a hero, and to King Hussein he was a tough and able administrator whose help in preserving the Jordanian throne was considerable.

Mr. Tell was called a "traitor" by Palestinian guerrillas, and an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency by Syria, where he was sentenced to death in 1966 after a court found him guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the leftist Syrian regime.

Warning by Nasser  
In September, 1970, the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt warned King Hussein in Cairo against appointing Mr. Tell as premier because, Mr. Nasser argued, this would hinder efforts to bring the breach with the Palestinians, who make up half of King Hussein's two million subjects.

When King Hussein ignored the advice and named Mr. Tell to head the Jordanian government in October last year, Mr. Sadat recalled the Egyptian Ambassador in Amman, and refused to receive Mr. Tell in Cairo when he came.

In commando publications, the assassinated Jordanian was referred to as "Tel Aviv" after the Israeli city, to publicize the Palestinian charge that Mr. Tell col-

# Snipers Kill 3 In N. Ireland In One Day

(Continued from Page 1)

he manned a road cordon with other troops.

The sniper's fire was not returned because there were several civilians in the area. A search was carried out, but the gunman escaped.

A customs post on the border with the Irish Republic at Killeen, near Newry on the main Belfast-Dublin road, was the scene of the two other killings.

An army spokesman said shots were fired from the republic side of the border after soldiers had arrived to check bomb-damage at the customs post.

An English customs officer, Ian Haukin, and Jimmy O'Neill, a local office cleaner, were killed by the gunfire, which came from a hill overlooking the customs post.

IRA Conditions Set  
DUBLIN, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The militant Provisional wing of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, said yesterday that if Britain agreed to "five principles," the IRA would stop military operations.

The demands were:  
• "The end of violence by the British Army;  
• "The abolition of Stormont, Ulster's Parliament;  
• "A free election to establish a regional Parliament;  
• "Release of all Irish political prisoners; and  
• "Compensation for all who have suffered British violence."

Wilson Harassed in Boston  
BOSTON, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—British Labor party leader Harold Wilson had to leave a press conference abruptly here tonight following a disturbance by men claiming to be representatives of the IRA.

Mr. Wilson, here for a lecture, had discussed a wide range of subjects with the press for approximately 30 minutes when he was interrupted by a man who identified himself as Thomas McGillicuddy, president of Sinn Fein in Ulster.

Mr. MacGiolla, who later said he was on a tour of the United States to raise money for the IRA, entered Mr. Wilson's suite at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, pushed his way to the front and shouted, "I want to debate you."

With Mr. MacGiolla was Sean Kenny of Boston, who claims to be an organizer for the IRA.

Both men began shouting at Mr. Wilson. They repeatedly shouted that intervention of IRA suspects in Northern Ireland must cease.

# Faisal to Admit Israeli Moslems Going to Mecca

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (NYT)—For the first time in nearly 24 years of modern Israel's statehood, Saudi Arabia has reportedly agreed to admit Israeli Moslems for pilgrimages to Mecca.

Over 325,000 Israeli citizens are affected by the long-sought permission; they are the families of Palestinian Arabs who opted to stay in their homes rather than become refugees after the Israeli state was declared in 1948.

"We are very happy," said Sheikh Mohammad Eubehati, the Kad, or Moslem religious leader, of Acre, where the greatest concentration of Israeli Arabs is centered. "We have been waiting for this for 22 years."

The decision of Saudi Arabia's King Faisal was communicated in writing to the influential mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammad Ali Jabbari, who has championed the cause of Israeli Moslems ever since his city fell under the Israeli military occupation in 1967.

Sheikh Jabbari is assembling a delegation of Moslem notables to petition Jordan's King Hussein for transit rights for the Israeli Moslems who wish to travel overland to Mecca—King Hussein's concurrence was said to have been the one condition attached by King Faisal. Israeli Arab leaders said they believe that King Hussein would not raise any obstacles.

# Assassination Celebrated by Palestinians

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (UPI)—There was jubilation tonight among Palestinians as the news of the murder in Cairo of Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tel reached the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

In the Old City of Jerusalem shopkeepers were distributing candy to the crowds that were discussing excitedly the possible repercussions of the assassination. Most West Bank Palestinians saw the premier as a "strong man" who not only executed the orders of King Hussein but initiated some of the less pleasing aspects of the policy to crush the Fedayeen movement.

Only old guard Palestinian leaders still loyal to the Jordanian establishment, lamented the loss of the premier, who was beyond doubt one of the ablest around King Hussein.

Expression of Arab sentiment however, was kept within Arab community in Jerusalem. There were no demonstrations and the casual visitor could not see any signs of jubilation in the streets and coffee houses of Jerusalem, nor in Bethlehem or Ramallah.

Israel also refrained from public comment. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said, that he had no statement and that the probably would not be a statement.

# Trial of Al Capp Expected in March

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 28 (UPI)—The trial of cartoonist Al Capp on three homicide charges is expected to take place next March. Eau Claire County Judge Thomas Barland on Friday ordered the case bound over to Circuit Court.

Mr. Capp is charged with sodomy, attempted adultery and indecent exposure during an alleged meeting with a 20-year-old married coed April 1 at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Mr. Capp was scheduled to talk at the school.

# Breton Separatist Blast

DINARD, France, Nov. 28 (AP)—A bomb seriously damaged the subprefecture here today and separatist slogans were found on the walls of the building.

The slogan asserted the responsibility of the "Breton Liberation Front," which was reportedly broken up by the police in 1969 following a number of terrorist attacks.

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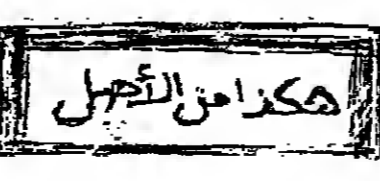
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WEATHER	
ALGARVE	C F
ALGARVE	15 65 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7 45 Overcast
ANKARA	5 41 Partly cloud
ATHENS	7 45 Partly cloud
BEIRUT	21 70 Partly cloud
BERGAMO	6 43 Cloudy
BELGRADE	5 43 Cloudy
BUCAREST	7 45 Partly cloud
BUDAPEST	11 50 Partly cloud
CAROLINA	27 80 Very cloud
CAROLINA	16 61 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5 41 Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15 59 Cloudy
DUBLIN	7 45 Partly cloud
EDINBURGH	4 39 Partly cloud
FLORENCE	11 52 Overcast
FRANKFURT	3 37 Overcast
GENEVA	0 32 Overcast
HAVANA	3 37 Foggy
ISTANBUL	10 50 Partly cloud
LAS PALMAS	19 66 Very cloud
LISBON	12 54 Cloudy
LONDON	3 48 Cloudy
MARSEILLE	4 39 Partly cloud
MILAN	0 32 Cloudy
MONTREAL	-1 30 Cloudy
MOSCOW	-1 30 Foggy
NEW DELHI	11 52 Very cloud
NEW YORK	7 45 Sunny
NICE	13 55 Very cloud
PARIS	7 45 Partly cloud
PRAGUE	5 41 Partly cloud
ROME	18 64 Partly cloud
STOCKHOLM	2 35 Very cloud
STOCKHOLM	0 32 Overcast
TEL AVIV	21 70 Partly cloud
VIENNA	16 61 Cloudy
VIENNA	7 45 Rain
WASHINGTON	3 33 Sunny
ZURICH	-1 30 Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)





With Special Mediation

Germans Seek to End Big Strike

BONN, Nov. 28 (UPI)—A West German auto industry executive said today in an interview that he hoped for a "reasonable compromise" in the special mediation due to begin tomorrow in the labor dispute which has idled 360,000 metalworkers.

The interview also quoted the executive, Hanns Martin Schleyer, a member of the board of Daimler-Benz AG, whose factories are idled, as saying: "There is no doubt that our foreign competition is following the present development here with a certain malicious pleasure."

He cautioned, in an interview printed in the newspaper Die Welt am Sonntag, that "We must not import this illness (of strikes) from which England now appears to be recovering."

The Walkout

About 120,000 workers walked off the job last Monday and Tuesday after the employers rejected union demands that new wage negotiations be based on a 7.5 percent pay-rise proposal put forward in earlier mediation. The employers offered a maximum 4.5 percent increase.

The employees responded to the strike by locking out 360,000 workers, including the 120,000 strikers. Yesterday the union, I.G. Metall, said the two sides would meet in Wiesbaden tomorrow with a mediator.

"If both sides show goodwill," Mr. Schleyer said, "it should be possible to bring about a reasonable compromise within this week. If such is the case, assembly lines could be running full blast again the following week."

The strike-lockout has caused shutdowns and short-time work in the auto and machinery industries. Other companies, including Volkswagenwerk AG of Wolfsburg, this country's biggest industrial concern, announced that unless the strike ended by Dec. 3 they would have to close some or all of their plants because of a shortage of parts which are manufactured in the strike area.

Scheel and Gromyko Differ In Moscow on Berlin Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel of West Germany and Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union put forth opposite viewpoints on the timing of a Berlin agreement during more than five hours of talks today, a West German spokesman said.

Guido Broenner, the spokesman for Mr. Scheel, said Mr. Gromyko repeated the Soviet position that last year's Soviet-West German nonaggression pact must be ratified before Moscow will sign a final protocol on the Berlin-access agreement.

Mr. Broenner said Mr. Scheel told Mr. Gromyko that West Germany holds the Berlin protocol must be signed first and that ratification of the treaty in the German parliament will be aided by that development.

East and West German representatives are still negotiating working details of the Berlin-access accord worked out in general outline by the four occupation powers earlier this year.

An Afternoon Session The discussion of Berlin and the treaty came during an afternoon Scheel-Gromyko session that lasted about three hours, Mr. Broenner said.

Earlier, the two foreign ministers conferred during the morning for more than two hours in a "very, very friendly" atmosphere, he said. That session included discussion of European arms reductions.

The West German side urged that arms-reduction talks begin as soon as possible, and the Soviets expressed no disapproval of such an idea, Mr. Broenner said.

Mr. Gromyko, he said, agreed that arms reductions should be a part of the Soviet-proposed European security conference.

Warsaw Pact to Meet MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today announced a two-day meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, beginning on Tuesday.

A brief announcement by Tass said the ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact countries would meet in Warsaw to discuss problems relating to preparations for the convocation of an all-European conference on security and cooperation.

The meeting will take place one week before a regular winter session in Brussels of NATO foreign ministers.

Pravda Interprets Results MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Communist party newspaper, Pravda, today portrayed the elections in Czechoslovakia as a vote of support for the Socialist system and a policy of friendship for the Soviet Union.

90 Fishermen Dead DJAKARTA, Nov. 26 (AP)—Some 90 Indonesian fishermen died last month in a storm off the coast of Ujung Kulon, West Java, the daily Indonesia Raya reported here yesterday. The paper said had communications delayed the report.

Two Germanys Hope to End Talks on Berlin This Week

BONN, Nov. 28.—Negotiators from the two Germanys who are fleshing out the four-power Berlin agreement seem to be nearing the end of the task. The officials yesterday wound up their 30th and longest meeting with guardedly optimistic predictions.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, the chief West German negotiator, said it was "conceivable that we end the negotiations next week."

He is to meet his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, in East Berlin Wednesday for what could be the final round. On Dec. 6, negotiations between the West Berlin senate and East Germany resume over other aspects of the Berlin agreement.

Observers here said that, with luck, the German package could be wrapped up before the Dec. 8 NATO meeting, which is to deal with preparations for a European security conference. The West has maintained that there can be no such conference until the Berlin agreement is complete, and the Russians have been pressuring the East Germans to finish their talks with Bonn before the meeting.

It appears that the East Germans have made important concessions in the Berlin talks. Among these, informed sources said, were an agreement to accept lump-sum payments from the West Germans for use of their autobahns, railroad and canal links between West Germany and West Berlin. They had been holding out for individual payments, which Bonn felt hampered access to West Berlin as laid down in the Berlin agreement.

The East Germans were also said to have dropped earlier demands that West Germany seal the cargo on trucks using their roads, and the going along with the automobile customs. This reportedly unsettled is the "misuse clause" under which—in unspecified circumstances—the East Germans have the right to bar certain persons from the autobahns.

Observer correspondent Colin Smith said that he himself was briefly detained after being arrested while obtaining an interview with Mr. Nkomo at Conakwanga detention camp, situated in the southeastern corner of Rhodesia, about 400 miles from Salisbury.

He said that his last impression as Mr. Nkomo was led away was of this huge man clutching the barbed wire fence and crying aloud "like Moses."

"Tell my people," he was shouting, "tell them this. Tell them the time for majority rule in our country is now. Tell them we stick by 'no independence before majority rule.' That is my message for them," he was quoted as saying.

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SILHOUETTES IN STEEL—Construction workers at Medical Center garage in Portland, Maine, work on reinforcement grills for pillars, silhouetted by setting sun.

Heavy Vote Is Reported In Uruguay

From Wire Dispatches. MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 28.—A heavy turnout greeted the opening of the polls this morning and observers estimated that 1.5 million voters of the over 1.8 million eligible would participate in Uruguay's presidential and congressional elections.

For the second time within a year, the organized left in Latin America will be trying to reach power through free elections. With the vote of seven months of campaigning over, little appeared certain about the outcome. The vote involves a constitutional-amendment plebiscite, the selection of a president from among 11 candidates and a choice from among many hundreds of tickets for 13 provincial governors and the 129 seats of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

The campaign, marked by unusual verbal violence and a rash of incidents including an attempt to assassinate Gen. Liber Segni, the candidate of the left, has boiled the issues down to a choice between politics as usual and the radical solutions proposed by a coalition of the Uruguayan left. The coalition, called the Broad Front, is very similar in style to the political alliance that carried Salvador Allende Gossens to the presidency of Chile last year.

The Front was founded in February by parties that had separately never totaled more than 10 percent of the voting in a national election. One of the candidates is President Jorge Pacheco Areco, but he is given little chance because in the plebiscite, a constitutional amendment to end the prohibition on two consecutive presidential terms, is not expected to pass.

The president's personally selected standard bearer is a law-and-order candidate and one of the favorites, Minister of Agriculture Juan M. Bordaberry. Mr. Bordaberry is only one of five candidates of the Colorado party, Uruguayan election law, which rolls the functions of primaries and final elections into one, assigns all the votes cast for one party to the leading presidential candidate for the party.

Yesterday, reliable sources reported that Jorge Beronbau, a young textile factory owner held by Uruguayan urban guerrillas since July, was released. Mr. Beronbau was one of four Uruguayan hostages held by the urban guerrillas, or Tupamaros.

Italy Far Ahead In 11th Round of European Bridge

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Italy leads the standings in the European bridge championships here, with Great Britain its only serious challenger at the halfway stage.

The Italian team, including Emilio Garozzo and Giorgio Beladonna, from the famous Elna team that won many world titles, has 307 victory points out of a possible 220, a fantastic 94 percent.

After the 11th round of play Great Britain totals 189, which would normally be enough to lead. The other leaders were: 3d, Denmark, 140; 4th, Portugal, 131; 5th, Netherlands, 130; 6th, Switzerland, 124.

France, usually a contender, is in 12th position with 104 in the field of 22 teams.

In the European women's championship Italy leads with 128 victory points.

Other leaders are: 2d, Netherlands, 107; 3d, France, 104; 4th, Sweden, 94.

—ALAN TRUSCOTT.

Two Women Ordained As Anglican Priests

HONG KONG, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The first officially accepted women priests of the Anglican Church were ordained here tonight with a declaration that, in religion, there is no male supremacy.

They are Miss Jane Ewang Hsien-yuen, a deacon in charge of a parish church here, and Miss Joyce Bennett, a native of London, who is principal of an Anglican girls' school.

UN Aids Cyprus Talks

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Greece and Turkey—the suggestion of UN Secretary-General U Thant—have agreed to send representatives to the Cyprus intercommunal talks aiming at a settlement of the island's community problems. It was officially announced yesterday. The talks were suspended after a deadlock in September.

108 U.S. Executives Arrive In Moscow, Seek Trade Deals

By James O. Jackson

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI)—A small army of U.S. business leaders dealing in everything from oil to oatmeal converged on Moscow today to search for profits from the current Soviet-American trade thaw.

"There is a real thaw going on," enthused William Barton of Business International, the firm sponsoring the businessmen's Soviet meeting. "You can hear the ice cracking."

Mr. Barton and other officials of Business International, including former U.S. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, arranged the five-day Moscow "roundtable" for 108 business executives of 70 different firms, most of them American.

The companies included Quaker Oats, Pepsi Cola and Johnson and Johnson, and such giants as General Electric, International Business Machines, Otis Elevator, Borg-Warner and Westinghouse Electric.

Subsidiaries Doing Business Most are companies with subsidiaries already in the United States that already do business with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Freeman told a news conference today that the roundtable will include talks with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and some 180 other high-ranking Soviet trade officials and industrial leaders.

The Soviets, he said, "have been enormously cooperative, magnificently cooperative," in arranging the session.

Mr. Freeman, the chief executive officer of Business International, said the political atmosphere today is good for expanded Soviet-American trade.

"It is no longer a political liability to go in this direction," he said.

Many Top Executives He said many of the 108 members of the roundtable group were the top executives of their firms, and he predicted that the five days of talks will produce some preliminary arrangements in trade and technical cooperation.

The Business International sessions were taking place as Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans was holding talks with top Soviet trade officials on the possibility of expanding Soviet-American trade.

Mr. Stans arrived in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, yesterday. Tass reported that earlier in the day he was in the Azerbaidjan capital of Baku. He will resume talks with his Soviet counterpart, Trade Minister Nikolai Patolich, tomorrow.

Russians Toured Ford DETROIT, Nov. 28 (UPI)—A delegation of 11 automotive experts from the Soviet Union spent 10 days exchanging technical information with Ford Motor Co. officials during an unpublished trip, Ford disclosed Friday.

The group, headed by Alexander M. Tarasov, minister of the automobile industry, left for home Wednesday, Ford said. During their visit, they attended seminars and toured Ford car and truck plants and emission-control facilities in the Detroit area as well as in Cleveland, Canton, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky.

"They were most impressed and interested in our management techniques," a Ford spokesman said. "They said they were impressed with our efficiency. They were more interested in our equipment and management than our final products."

Falangists Rally, Vow A Comeback in Spain

EL ESCORIAL, Spain, Nov. 28 (AP)—The rightist Falange held its biggest political meeting in years today amid shouts against Gen. Francisco Franco's program to restore the monarchy to Spain.

An estimated 3,000 blue-shirted Falangists, including a strong representation of younger members, gathered on a snowy mountain outside Madrid to praise their founder, Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, executed during the civil war, and proclaim an attempt at a political comeback against Opus Dei, the Catholic lay organization whose members dominate the present government.

"It seems to be a huge success," said Mr. Slavik as music issued from loudspeakers and huge plastic balls being kicked along the ball-free streets contributed to the festive air of thousands of persons out for a stroll. The loudspeakers and balls were donated by businessmen.

The zone includes one of Vienna's landmarks, St. Stephen's Church, and two main business streets, Graben and Kaerntnerstrasse. The mayor indicated that the zone might be enlarged if the experiment was a success. Only city buses are allowed in the area. Cars will be towed away at the owner's expense, and he will be liable to a fine.

Spanish Art Director Stabbed by Rightists

BARCELONA, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Rightist extremists stabbed the manager of the Picasso Workshop today, political sources said.

When Santiago Palet, 38, artistic director of the Picasso Workshop—site of the painter's first studio—returned home at dawn today, he was assaulted by three youths who stabbed him in the neck and fled with documents and sketches valued at \$142, police said. Mr. Palet was not seriously wounded.

It was the third attack in seven days against establishments exhibiting books or works by Pablo Picasso.

Israeli Aide to Retire

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (AP)—Israel announced yesterday that Gideon Rafael would retire as director-general of the Foreign Ministry at the end of the year. He has been the second ranking man to Foreign Minister Abba Eban for four years.

J. Howard Pew, 89, of Sun Oil Its President for 35 Years

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 (NYT)—J. Howard Pew, 89, former president and chairman of Sun Oil, died yesterday at his home in Ardmore, Pa.

Mr. Pew, son of Joseph Newton Pew sr., who founded Sun Oil in 1888, was the patriarch of the Pewe of Philadelphia, one of the country's richest families, with a fortune of almost \$1 billion. His personal fortune was estimated at \$100 million.

Mr. Pew became president of Sun Oil on the death of his father in 1912 and served in that capacity until 1947. He was chairman of the board from 1963 to 1970, when he became chairman of the executive committee.

Under his leadership the company grew from a small Pennsylvania-based operation to a major international petroleum supplier. Sun Oil currently has more than 28,000 employees. It reported sales of about \$1.9 billion last year.

John Howard Pew was born in Bradford, Pa., Jan. 27, 1882, and attended Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh, Grove City (Pa.) College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He joined Sun Oil at the age of 19 after the discovery of oil at Spindletop, Texas, in 1901. The heavy asphaltic crude oil was different from the crude Sun had used at its Toledo refinery. New techniques were needed before the new refinery at Marcus Hook, Pa., could be started.

Slept on Bench Mr. Pew joined the workmen attacking the problem at the Toledo refinery. The small band of researchers worked day and night, and when they could, slept on a board bench until they finally hit on a solution.

His initial experience in the oil industry not only yielded a formula for producing lubricating oil from Texas crude oil but also gave him a formula that he was to apply to all other undertakings: diligence and hard work.

Mr. Pew had been president of Sun Oil only a few years when he and his younger brother, the late Joseph N. Pew Jr., then a vice-president, started the Sun Oil Building & Dry Dock Co. at Chester, Pa., a yard destined to become a leading builder of tankers in World War II.

Mr. Pew was often a spokesman for the oil industry against economic restraints. He was known as ultraconservative in his politics, economics and religion.

Although Mr. Pew denied membership in the John Birch Society, he was listed as having served on the editorial advisory board of the society's publication, American Opinion, and as a stockholder of Robert Welch, Inc., the society's publishing arm.

On the walls of his office at Sun Oil were the pictures of two of his most admired Americans, Billy Graham, the evangelist, and President Herbert Hoover.

Aided War Effort Mr. Pew was a former vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute, whose gold medal for achievement he received in 1948. In both worlds he was helped direct the war effort of the petroleum industry.

He refused to make public his wide philanthropies. In 1950 he received the Vermilye Medal from the Franklin Institute for achievements in management and in 1968 the Pennsylvania Society's Gold Medal for achievement in humanitarian and civic fields.

Zeus Contrey NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Zeus Contrey, 76, the jazz pianist best known for his "Kitten on the Keys," died Monday of a stroke in Lakewood, N.J.

Mr. Contrey, who rarely used his given name of "Zeus," introduced "Kitten on the Keys" on Feb. 12, 1924, in Aeolian Concert Hall, a memorable afternoon in which George Gerstwin also introduced "Rhapsody in Blue." Both composers became famous overnight.

"Kitten on the Keys," a product of Mr. Contrey's seeing the family cat walk across the piano keys, is still widely played, and Mr. Contrey once offered some advice on how to play it.

"Be sure to scramble up the octaves in the part that's supposed to sound like a cat bounding down the keyboard. In other words, make a fist when simulating the cat running up and down. Otherwise it won't sound real."

Among the composer's other pieces—there were more than 100 in all—were "Tales of Society," "Three Little Oddities," "Biffoin," "Grandfather's Clock" and "Sittin' on a Log."

Doris Rosenthal NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT)—Doris Rosenthal, a former high school art teacher in the Bronx who became a prominent painter of Mexico and its people, died Friday in Oaxaca, Mexico, at 63.

Miss Rosenthal never revealed her age, but probably was in her late 70s. She had been injured in a fall.

Miss Rosenthal painted dark-eyed Mexican children looting in streets and cowboys, apparently staring at the artist with interest. She had also portrayed staid-faced, voluptuous natives of the Mexican highlands.

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Soviet citizens opposed today an international republication of a Soviet practice of obtaining persons in mental asylums.

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Guatemala and inhabitant Caribbean islands. The work is represented by collections of the Metropolitan Museum, Museum of Modern Art, Brooklyn Museum and Fog Museum.

Frank Mann SOUTH PASADENA, Calif., 28 (AP)—Frank Mann, 84, a member of Mack Bennett's Key Key, died here Thursday.

Mr. Mann played a number of games, including bowling, billiards, and numerous other games. He made occasional character appearances as late as 1970, when he became chairman of the executive committee.

Under his leadership the company grew from a small Pennsylvania-based operation to a major international petroleum supplier. Sun Oil currently has more than 28,000 employees. It reported sales of about \$1.9 billion last year.

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# French Liqueurs

Without a doubt liqueurs are among the most universally popular drinks in the world, and French liqueurs have the place of honor in this select company...Liqueurs can be just as pleasant before as after a meal... They offer infinite possibilities as cocktails...And the culinary possibilities of liqueurs are, if anything, more varied than even the ways in which they may be served and combined as drinks...

put out B and B, as a drier version of the liqueur mixed with cognac. And as for those mysterious letters that appear on the bottles: D.O.M., they stand for Deo Optimo Maximo (to God, most good, most great), the motto of the Benedictine order.

The history of Chartreuse, the other great herb liqueur with the name of a monastic order, goes back to 1085, when a formula for an elixir of 132 plants was given to the Carthusians by Marshal d'Estrees.

Although it was not developed until nearly a century and a half later, it is still made in the utmost secrecy by three monks, who together with the father procurator are the only people in the world with access to the formula.

This was not always the case, for the Carthusians, too, were broken up and their goods confiscated in the Revolution. The formula fell into the very unscrupulous hands of a chemist who was obliged by a Napoleonic decree concerning secret formulas to turn it over to the state for examination and evaluation.

The state, with astonishing lack of perspicacity, judged it worthless, and with the restoration of the monarchy the Carthusians recovered their monastery near Grenoble and the formula and picked up where they had left off.

Today they make about a million quarts of their potent (110 proof for green Chartreuse) liqueur, to the delight of drinkers around the world and, no doubt, to the chagrin of both the state and the descendants of that unenterprising chemist.

### Cuisine, Too

The other great liqueurs are of much more recent invention, and in their present perfected form are scarcely a hundred years old. If the firm of Marnier-Lapostolle was founded in 1827, Grand Marnier has not changed in four generations, even if the quantities produced today would have been unthinkable to the founding brothers Cointreau.



still run by Cointreaux, two of whom founded it and perfected their unique liqueur in 1839 at Angers in the Loire Valley. The simple formula, if secret in its perfection, for making Cointreau has not changed in four generations, even if the quantities produced today would have been unthinkable to the founding brothers Cointreau.

### Diversification

Furthermore, under the label Regnier, Cointreau also makes another 12 liqueurs of various types and flavors. For that matter, Grand Marnier also has other products, Chartreuse comes yellow (milder and sweeter) as well as green, and Benedictine has its B and B.

Which brings us to diversification. Lejay Lagoute began with crème de cassis in 1841, an invention of Denis Lagoute which earned for him and his later associate Henri Lejay a gold medal in 1858, offered by the citizens of Dijon on their own initiative in thanks for the creation of a new industry in a city then devoted largely to wine and mustard.

Made by the simple maceration of fresh, crushed black currants with alcohol and the addition of sugar, this natural, light fruit liqueur transformed the Dijon economy. But if today Sisca crème de cassis de Dijon (Lejay Lagoute's brand) is still the leading producer, Lejay Lagoute has gone on to add another dozen liqueurs as well as various fruit brandies and juices.

Diversification is the very essence of a liqueur company such as Cusenier which does not have, or rather lost, an image associated with one basic product. Also founded as a family affair in 1857, although the Cusenier family died out exactly a century later, the firm originally did most of their business in

absinthe until 1917 when it was prohibited.

In fact the ban on absinthe was a boon in disguise for it permitted Cusenier to concentrate on its excellent line of liqueurs as well as on brandies, apéritifs and fruit juices and syrups.

Today, Cusenier is not known simply for one outstanding product such as their crème de menthe, but for the regularity and high quality of everything they make and this includes some 50 different products produced in five distilleries in France and 12 abroad, including one in the United States.

Cusenier is not alone in this respect. Cointreau is also produced in the United States and both of them, as well as Grand Marnier, Lejay Lagoute, Benedictine and Chartreuse, have numerous other distilleries outside of France for both financial and legal reasons. (Spain, for instance, prohibits the direct importation of liqueurs.)

Thus you have the curious fact that despite enormous exports, more French liqueur is produced abroad than is exported, although exports rose by a huge 23 percent in 1970 over 1969, while foreign-produced French liqueurs rose by 11.6 percent in the same period.

The number one market for French liqueurs is by far the United States, although West Germany leads in imports simply because French liqueur is no longer made there now that Common Market tariff barriers have disappeared (see graph).

This is why exports to Germany rose from 2 million bottles in 1969 to 3.6 million in 1970. French plants finally stopped producing there because the higher price of alcohol in Germany made it uncommercial once the tariffs had disappeared.

A liqueur is a sweet, alcoholic

## For the Cocktail Hour

THE AREA in which liqueurs best demonstrate their versatility is one most appreciated by Americans and, in fact, dominated by them: cocktail making. The combinations among liqueurs or with other drinks such as cognac, whisky and gin are endless, limited only by the rules of harmony and your own inventiveness.

Here is one suggested by Cusenier that calls for five different liqueurs and a steady hand. To get the spectacular banded effect, with each liqueur remaining separate, you must pour them very slowly down the side of a tall, narrow glass held slanted during the pouring, in the order listed.

They will remain separate because of their increasingly lighter specific gravity. You are not limited to the ones below, but then it will take experimenting to discover the correct order.

### Pousse-Café

- 1 1/2 Maraschino
  - 1 1/2 Green crème de menthe
  - 1 1/2 Crème de violettes
  - 1 1/2 Yellow Chartreuse
  - 1 1/2 Apricot brandy
- A few more, both classic and new:

### Red Lion

- 1 1/2 Grand Marnier
- 1 1/2 Gin
- 1 1/2 Orange juice
- Squeeze of lemon
- Stir with cracked ice and pour into a chilled glass.

### Viking

- 2 1/2 B and B
- 1 1/2 Vermouth
- Twist of lemon peel

### Kir

- 1 1/4 Sisca crème de cassis de Dijon
  - 3 1/4 Chilled dry white wine
- Another version, sometimes called a Bourgognon, uses cool red Beaujolais instead of white wine.

### Sidcar

- 1 1/4 Cointreau
- 1 1/4 Cognac
- 1 1/2 Lemon juice
- Shake with cracked ice, the Corinthian Sidcar, calls for equal parts of each ingredient.

### Diana

- 3 1/4 Crème de menthe
- 1 1/4 Apricot brandy

beverage of anywhere from 30 to as high as 110 proof, with 40 proof as an average. It is made of fruits, herbs, spices, nuts, roots or combinations of these, macerated or infused in alcohol or brandy and then usually distilled and sweetened with sugar or honey.

Crème de cassis de Dijon is a simple maceration of fresh black currants (which ripen in July) in alcohol without heating. The berries are first crushed and during the several-month maceration the mix is regularly stirred to extract a maximum of juice, flavor and color. When ready it is sweetened with sugar syrup depending on the natural sweetness of the fruit and finally filtered before bottling.

Crème de cassis should be drunk within the year, for like Beaujolais wine it tends to lose some of its freshness and fruitiness with age, although it acquires other characteristics and keeps perfectly well. This is not a problem with most other liqueurs, which are most often further distilled.

Neither the distilling nor the maceration or infusion produce any alcohol. In fact alcohol is lost in the process. The reason for this is that no fermentation takes place, as is the case with cognac, in which the grapes are first made into wine and then the wine is distilled twice to concentrate the alcohol. In a liqueur all the alcohol is added and the high concentration of alcohol would, in any case, prevent the onset of fermentation.

With most fruit and herb liqueurs, the preliminary maceration or infusion must be distilled to extract the full essence of the flavoring agents. The "head" and the "tail" of the distillation are usually unsuitable as such and are either recycled or discarded while only the "heart," or middle of the distillation, is retained, and even this may undergo a secondary distillation for further refinement.

After that, sweetening and sometimes harmless coloring matter is added. Some liqueurs, particularly those made with cognac or other brandies, are aged in the wood.

Some also undergo treatment with cold to stabilize them and are filtered for perfect limpidity before being bottled. Once in the bottle, there is virtually no further change and most liqueurs will keep indefinitely.

It should be emphasized that no preservatives or artificial flavors are used and thus French liqueurs are not only wonderfully tasty but completely natural. Furthermore the variety is almost limitless, although certain types are better known than others.

Among these, aside from mixed-herb liqueurs, the most popular would seem to be: anise, apricot, black currant, cherry, orange (wild and sweet), peach, peppermint, raspberry and sloe. Some of the more unusual are banana, cocoa, coffee and even hazelnut liqueurs. Such variety surely has something to satisfy every palate.

Obituary  
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President for  
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# India: 'We'll Finally Get The Pakistanis Off Our Backs'

By Sydney H. Schanberg

CALCUTTA, (NYT)—India and Pakistan were born 24 years ago in a burst of communal hatred that consumed hundreds of thousands of Hindu and Moslem lives before subsiding, although never really dying out. The old hatred flared into two wars. And last week the two neighbors of the Indian subcontinent stood on the brink of a third war—potentially the most dangerous collision of all.

Side by side with efforts by leaders on both sides to usher in a new era of friendship and peace there has been recurrent temptation in India over the years to humble Pakistan once and for all and remove her as a potential military threat. That temptation welled up again eight months ago, when the Pakistani Army was turned loose against the largely Bengali population of East Pakistan, a region that is ethnically distinct from the predominantly Punjabi West Pakistan. 1,000 miles away.

The attempt by West Pakistan's military regime to crush an autonomy movement that had won a national majority in Pakistan's first full and free election proved to be a political disaster. It transformed the Bengali movement into an armed rebellion, with full independence in the offing. And it drew India into the crisis by saddling her with nearly 10 million East Pakistani refugees who fled across the border—thereby creating for India an economic and political burden that New Delhi came to regard as intolerable.

## The Beginning

Indian involvement began with the provision of arms, training and border sanctuary to the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Forces), the insurgents of East Pakistan fighting for establishment of a Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation). In recent weeks, Indian involvement intensified. Elements of the Indian Army and the 70,000 Pakistani tank and artillery battalions along the border.

On Nov. 13 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returned from a three-week tour of Western capitals. She suggested to the Western powers be given a little more time to try to persuade Pakistan to release the imprisoned leader of East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and reach a settlement with him and his 70 million people. However, it now appears that Mrs. Gandhi's trip convinced her that no amount of Western diplomatic pressure on Pakistan would work unless India stepped up the military pressure.

So the flow of Indian arms to the Bengali guerrillas was increased, along with support in the form of covering artillery and mortar fire. Indian troops crossed into East Pakistan on brief strikes. Finally, as of last week-end, the Indian Army started playing an active, though unacknowledged, combat role.

Embarrassed by eyewitness dispatches by foreign newsmen who saw hundreds of Indian troops in battle dress heading into East Pakistan, the Indian government admitted last Wednesday that its soldiers had crossed over. But the government insisted that this had happened only once—last Sunday—to repulse what the Indians

described as a Pakistani tank and artillery attack. Mrs. Gandhi explained that her troops had new orders giving them permission to cross the border in self-defense situations.

On Friday, officials in New Delhi conceded a second border-crossing—to repulse what they called a heavy Pakistani attack. They said the Indians killed 80 Pakistani soldiers and destroyed one tank, while sustaining light casualties.

It is clear that the insurgents are seizing new territory with the help of heavy Indian firepower. The Pakistani government spoke last week of repulsing Indian thrusts across the border in four sectors, the principal one apparently in the Jessore district on East Pakistan's western border (see map).

Some Indian officials thought that, faced with the possible loss of East Pakistan, President Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan may bring military pressure to bear against India on another front. One logical move would be a thrust into Kashmir from West Pakistan. Seizure of a piece of that coveted—and contested—region would save face and compensate to some degree for the loss of the Eastern province.

## The Choice

Most observers here believe that Mrs. Gandhi (though perhaps not some of her generals) would prefer to oust the Pakistani Army from East Pakistan by means of military action that would remain below the level of outright war. The Indians would rather not have their troops push all the way to the East Pakistani capital, Dacca. They would like the Mukti Bahini, who claim about 100,000 fighters, to liberate the big cities and cantonments in the interior of East Pakistan while the Indians pin down and harass large numbers of Pakistani troops in the border areas.

But there is serious doubt whether the Bengali insurgents can do that job—or at least do it in the short time span the Indians are thinking of. New Delhi officials talk in terms of weeks, or at most a few months.

In any case, the Indian objective now is a friendly, secular and independent East Pakistan—and however that objective is to be achieved, the Indians seem confident of achieving it. They accept the risk of war in their strategy. They seem calm and not in a mood for compromise.

Indian officials also are buoyed by what they see as the side-effects of their handling of the crisis. They see India erasing the humiliation of defeat at the hands of the Chinese in the border conflict of 1962. They see India gaining new respect in the world as she decides her own fate as a proud nation instead of supplicating the great powers to solve her problems.

"We're not going to start a war," said one high Indian official last week. "It's up to them [the Pakistanis]." "And if they do, we're not going to stop this time," he added, in a reference to the Soviet-sponsored peace talks that ended the three-week Indo-Pakistani war over Kashmir in 1965. "We'll see it to the end, and finally get Pakistan off our backs."



Odd Couple: With Indian troops thrusting across the East Pakistan border, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Yahya Khan are verging on a conflict that could have worldwide repercussions.

# Pakistan: This Is a Real War

By Malcolm W. Brown  
ISLAMABAD (NYT)—All week long Pakistan's newspapers and broadcasting stations told the people of war with India.

Loudspeakers in the minarets of mosques across the land spread the chanting prayers of the mullahs, invoking the protection of Allah in the mortal combat ahead.

The President, Gen. Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, ordered a state of national emergency; military spokesmen told of a mammoth attack by 13 Indian divisions across the borders of East Pakistan.

Blackouts were ordered in the big towns, citizens were asked to dig slit trenches, and the Indians were expected to attack border areas in West Pakistan as well. Yet there remains an air of make-believe about it all. There seems little question that border clashes have occurred on the East Pakistani border, and

both sides agree that penetration into Pakistani territory took place to a depth of perhaps a dozen miles. There is no doubt that a thunderous artillery barrage has been roaring across the border at the rate of several thousand shells a day. But it is equally clear that both Pakistan and India have pulled far more punches than they have thrown.

There are indeed foreign cynics who regard the entire exercise as a con game by both India and Pakistan—fairly bloody and extremely dangerous but intended more for diplomatic than military effect.

Both India and Pakistan are in the market for world sympathy and diplomatic leverage, particularly as their dispute moves toward possible United Nations involvement. Both nations are among the top recipients of foreign aid, and both want and need a lot more.

The supposed core of the present dispute—the economic

burden placed upon India by the millions of refugees who fled to that country from East Pakistan—seems spurious to some observers here. India's normal growth rate will add another 10 million persons to her population in a little over one year; getting rid of the 10 million Pakistan refugees would offer little more than transitory respite to the staggering population burden.

In spite of all this a real war between the Bangla Desh guerrilla forces and an occupying army is being fought in East Pakistan, and how that conflict will develop none can predict.

"I count today a good day," one Western resident of Islamabad said. "I saw no troops racing across my lawn, no shells landing nearby and no wardens to hurry my children out of school into air-raid shelters. In the subcontinent from now on, you can't hope for a much better day than that."

# Big Powers: A Great Deal of Anxiety, But So Far They Stand By Helplessly

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT)—For the last several months, as India and Pakistan drifted toward war, the United States and the Soviet Union have been exercising the classic superpower function of counseling "restraint" on their respective clients in the subcontinent.

Publicly and in private, Washington has been urging the Pakistani government of Yahya Khan to take the necessary steps to reach a political accommodation with the rebellious east.

In a parallel effort, Moscow has been appealing to India, with whom it has a treaty of mutual friendship and support, to step back from the point of confrontation, to avoid an all-out struggle that conceivably might draw in China—a supporter of Pakistan—and the other big powers against their will.

But despite all the persuasion, high-powered consultations and hastily-arranged summit conferences, India and Pakistan have moped toward the brink.

With India's admission last week that her troops had, in fact, crossed the East Pakistan border and Pakistan's declaration of a national emergency, the crisis deepened. United States officials tended to discount the Pakistani claims that India had opened a multi-division "invasion," but they conceded that battalion-sized clashes had occurred in the Jessore region.

## 'Classic Lesson'

The officials also said that unless the superpower embassies, which so far have failed, suddenly become effective, full-scale war could not be ruled out.

"The whole exercise has been a classic lesson in the limits of big-power persuasion," one State Department official said at the end of the week. "We—and to some degree the Soviets—have discovered that for all our wealth, power and supposed influence, there are situations that are simply beyond our control. Evidently this is one of them."

Despite its bad track record, there was no diminution in the diplomatic activity. Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week summoned the Pakistani and Indian envoys to separate meetings at the State Department, calling on both to agree to a mutual pullback of forces. The appeal to India was underscored by Kenneth Keating, the U.S. Ambassador to India, who called on Swaran Singh, Indian Foreign Minister, in New Delhi.

The American concern about the situation was also conveyed to the Soviet government by Jacob Beam, the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, who met with Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the First Deputy Foreign Minister. And finally, at week's end, President Nixon spent 20 minutes on the long distance telephone discussing the crisis with the British Prime Minister, Edward Heath.

## No Action

But the conversations produced no decisive action. For the present, at least, the United States apparently will continue its previously unsuccessful efforts to bring about a mutual pullback of forces, the stationing of United Nations observers on both sides

## Where Is the UN?

Why hasn't the United Nations taken steps to prevent war between India and Pakistan?

Article 2 of the United Nations Charter says: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means. . . . All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. . . ."

These are the provisions that were to have formed the cornerstone of a world order in which all disputes would be settled by negotiation or, if that failed, by submission to the Security Council. It has not worked that way—primarily, in the view of many observers, because the great powers (the United States in Vietnam, Russia in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Britain in Egypt) preferred to settle matters they regarded as vital to them in their own way, by force. The great powers could fall back on Article 51 of the Charter, which recognizes the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense."

With respect to the India-Pakistan issue, each of the great powers seems to have its own peculiar reasons for not bringing it before the Security Council, and the two parties directly involved have their reasons as well. (This dispatch discusses some of the reasons.)

official said, "and we would find ourselves speaking for Pakistan and defending a policy we do not entirely agree with. Beyond that, we just don't think a Security Council session would solve this one."

## Peking's Presence

Another unmentioned problem is the presence of Communist China on the Security Council. Although Peking presumably would support Pakistan, her addition to the Council has added a new unpredictability to the body that neither Washington nor Moscow appears ready to test at the moment.

China could also be expected to use her veto against any resolution unacceptable to Pakistan. Chiao Kuan-hua, the Deputy Foreign Minister who heads the Chinese delegation at the United Nations, made his government's position clear on Friday when he accused India of launching a "bare-faced aggression" against Pakistan with the encouragement of the Soviet Union.

There were also reports on Friday of two efforts by nations not directly involved in the conflict to bring the issue before the Security Council. Japan was said to be behind one effort and Belgium and Italy behind another, both designed to get the Council to consider a cease-fire resolution.

The lesson for Washington in the India-Pakistan conundrum so far has been a painful but illuminating one. In a sense, it is an extension of the Vietnam experience. It is "imply that in many areas of the world, particularly where Washington's interests are not direct and obvious, American leverage is sharply limited."

The tools of its leverage, which were so effective in a bipolar world, have lost much of their usefulness. Aid is the most obvious example. The United States could cut off its very substantial assistance to both India and Pakistan in an effort to compel them to do as it wishes. A few years ago, that might have worked, but few of these here believe it would today.

So instead, the United States is appealing to both sides to recognize the futility of war, with no guarantee that either will listen

## India's Ground

India is opposed to a Security Council meeting on the ground that the conflict is an internal Pakistani affair that can only be settled by a reconciliation between the rebels in the east and the government in the west. Pakistan has been holding back from pressing for United Nations intervention, presumably for fear of having to defend its troops' violent and repressive actions in the eastern sector. Also, the Pakistanis are unsure of how much political support they can count on from the United States in a full-blown Security Council debate.

The Soviet Union has shown equally little enthusiasm for a meeting, presumably because of the risk that she might be backed into the corner of defending an obstinate India against a majority call for a pullback of Indian forces. Diplomatic sources here have reported that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently extracted a pledge from the Soviet leaders to use their veto against any Security Council resolution inimical to Indian interests. If true, the Soviets presumably would prefer to avoid a situation where they might be called on to fulfill that pledge.

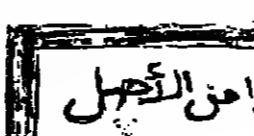
Finally, the United States has been and remains reluctant to bring the matter to the Council lest she, against her will, become Pakistan's surrogate.

"We're afraid the debate would get politicized very quickly," one

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# Urbanization: New Problem for Africa

## Lack of Jobs, Food and Housing In Cities as Human Tides Flow In

By Jim Hoagland

**NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI)**—Africa is a continent of migration and motion. For centuries, men have moved across its face to find new grazing and farming land, to escape the spreading drought of the Sahara in the north, or to search for wealth in the gold and copper mines of the south.

But in the last decade, this continent has undergone what may be the greatest short-term migration in its history. A rising tide of people leaving the villages is inundating Africa's cities, and turning some of them into urban monsters.

The change is measurable, and visible, all across this once almost completely rural continent: ● Two-hour traffic jams clog the narrow streets of Lagos, Nigeria, (population 1 million), every morning and evening.

● Kinshasa (population 1.3 million), capital of the Zaire Republic (formerly the Congo), has been growing at an astounding 14 percent a year and is ringed by a series of shantytowns that keep expanding into the bush around the city.

● In Nairobi, herds of young men from the countryside pound the sidewalks of the burgeoning central business district every day looking in vain for any kind of job. The scene is the same in Dakar, Senegal; in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; in Accra, Ghana; in Lusaka, South-West Africa.

Africa remains the least urbanized of the continents. Only about 14 percent of its population of 250 million lives in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, compared with the world average of 25 percent.

But the rate of increase in urban population in Africa is perhaps two to three times as great as in most other areas in the world today and is having an impact on African society that is perhaps unequalled since the 18th-century industrialization of England transformed that country and, thus, the world.

There are some vital differences between the two movements, however. The chief one is that there are almost no jobs available for the estimated five million untrained villagers who are pouring into Africa's cities each year looking for a better life.

With a handful of scattered exceptions, it is not the economic pull of increasing industrialization that is producing the population shift but the push of the barren countryside, where development has lagged behind even the meager efforts made in the cities.

Thus, for most African governments, the rapid growth of cities is not a sign of economic health and growing prosperity, as it may have once been for countries in other parts of the world, but one of increasing social problems and in some cases even of economic stagnation.

The armies of the unemployed Africa's earliest towns grew up along trade and transportation routes. The passage of the camel caravan marked the rise and fall of Timbuktu and Kano, cities of houses of baked earth and large market places. The Niger River also gave birth to some of Africa's important early towns.

Trade across the Sahara and along the Niger was eclipsed as chances for trade with Europe grew. Ports on the Atlantic became West Africa's main urban areas, and remain so today. The European colonial powers established their main administrative centers in the port towns, and economic activity continued to focus on them.

In East Africa, however, where the interior was more accessible, the railroad became the chief agent of urban development, as railheads like Nairobi, Kampala, Uganda; Lusaka, Zambia; and Salisbury, Rhodesia, grew into cities and political capitals.

In east and west, most of the cities consisted of European-style rectangular houses and offices grouped on rectangular grid streets, along with a few stores. These were separated from the collections of African huts, often round and arranged in circles.

As the towns slowly grew, this pattern of the European city core and the African outskirts continued. This is the case in one of the main problems of today's still developing group of African city planners.

"Africa's cities are largely European creations, which do not relate to the needs of an African population," Daby Diagne, one of Senegal's top urban planners, said. "We will have to achieve a synthesis of what is modern and our traditions to create something more African."

In this country, we are trying to develop a "Senegalization" of architecture. The coming of independence to Africa has coincided with the continent's period of greatest urban expansion.

"A lot of people thought that independence meant they would get free homes, free medicine, free cars. They started to come to the capital to see what this independence was about," said Lookemsey Amangoua, the acting head of the Ivory Coast's Office of Technical Studies and Development.

"Instead they found a lot of guys sitting in air-conditioned offices and looking like they were doing no work. So they said, 'Why should we go back to the village when these people are enjoying themselves in the cities? We want to enjoy ourselves, too.' Are we who are already here to tell them to go back?"

Some of the points they make are: ● Decentralization is not a realistic approach for most African countries at the moment. There is little infrastructure in the interior. Roads, electricity and method of communications needed for factories are scarce outside the major cities.

● Stopping the drift from rural areas will have to mean more than providing new services in the villages. The large number of young people who see their leave villages to escape the autocratic methods of traditional rulers and the privileges awarded to older people in village society suggests that a complete social restructuring will be needed before the countryside will be able to retain young people.

● Birth control is another program, like rural development, whose effects are not likely to be felt for 10 to 15 years, while Africa needs immediate help in dealing with the urban crisis it has on its hands.

Africans do not perceive over-population as a problem. Only a few areas in Africa have high-density population on the land. "There is enough food. The problem is getting it distributed. That is where outsiders who want to help should come up with suggestions, instead of telling us that we shouldn't have more children. We tend to doubt the good motives of white men who do that," one professor said.

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Col. Paul Fournier (or Paul Ferrer), a central figure in the Franco-American drug case, conceals his face after leaving an interrogation session before a Paris judge.

## Baffling Franco-U.S. Drug Case

### A New Jersey Prosecutor's Charge Sends Shock Waves Through France

Col. Fournier replaced Beaumont of SDECE.

Col. Fournier immediately brought a certain Col. Roger Barberot into the public eye here.

Col. Barberot opened up the case by the way, roughly a third shipment ever.

Col. Barberot was also asked about Col. Fournier, and replied that Fournier didn't seem to be the type to get involved in such an affair.

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## Afghanistan: Deadly Economic Opportunity

### In the spring, anybody driving near Kandahar can easily see from the road the beautiful purple and gold fields of the opium poppy—and the No. 1 target for export is the United States.

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or Chicago, will stimulate increased poppy cultivation in Afghanistan.

Although its growth supposedly is against the law, it is definitely being raised, probably in the tribal areas near the Pakistan border.

However, in spring anybody driving near Kandahar can easily see from the road the beautiful purple and gold fields of the opium poppy.

Since 1969, 110 persons have been shot trying to smuggle opium by camel caravan into Iran, which has its own headaches as a consumer country.

The 110, mostly Afghans, were executed in Iran (five of them just last October), but this has not deterred the traffic.

The hippies, before they run out of money, help make fortunes for a number of small merchants dealing in old rifles—from the days of the revolt against the British—imitation antique rifles and embroidered sheepskin coats.

This inequality of comparative wealth has developed social unrest. The other day in Herat, a band of ragged men and women besieged a newly-rich "tourist" shop, demanding money for bread.

The "world travelers," after initial funds are gone and possessions have been sold (one mint-bus went for \$80), become the prey of the organized "hard-core" of drug merchants, interested in

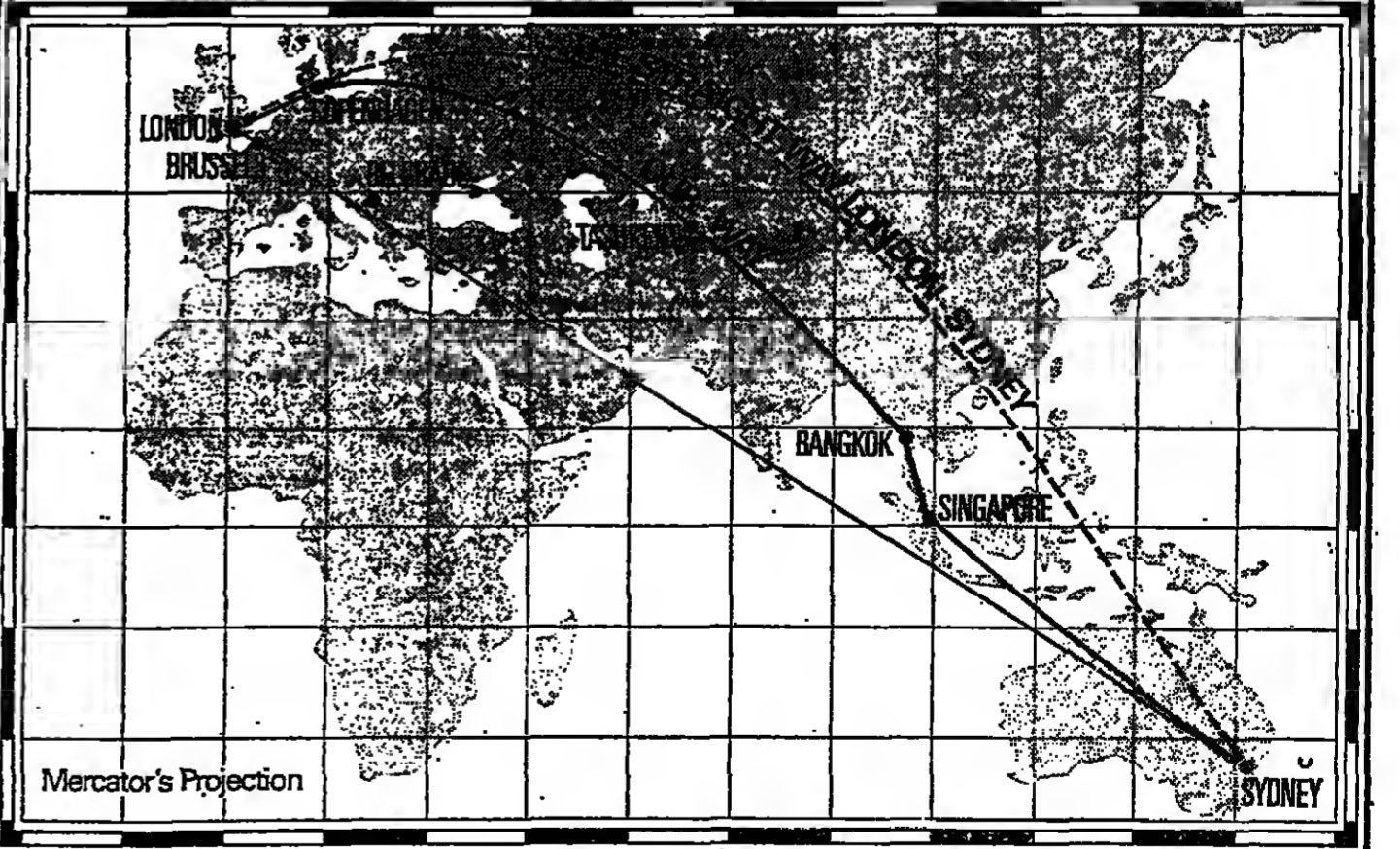
the big game of export. The parasites are coerced into hustling their way out of the country, generally by Pakistan. Trucks and mini-buses with well-concealed false compartments are driven to Karachi, where the vehicle is shipped as freight to some port in Europe.

The theft of passports and traveler's checks is an everyday occurrence. "Don't think this is a live community," said a local observer. "They're constantly 'ripping-off' among themselves."

The professional pushers have given up the uniform of long hair, head bands, and skin-tight jeans. The new look is that of a neatly-groomed conservative businessman. That so much hash regularly leaves the country indicates the extent of payoff to port officials and customs officials.

A refinement in the routine has developed. Pushers who have been to Afghanistan in the past have their contacts with local "tourist" merchants. As a result, they can now sit comfortably and anonymously abroad. The usual pattern is to send some Joe Clod, provide him with a round-trip air ticket to Kabul and directions to a shopkeeper who will give him a package.

Before departure, Joe Clod receives an advance on the \$1,000 which will be paid if he returns with the bundle. If he is caught en route, too bad. Generally the pigeon doesn't even know the name of the person who sent him on the trip.



## TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT - OR LOOK AT A GLOBE

All world maps are liars. They can't help it. When a sphere is transferred to a flat piece of paper something has to give. The shape of continents. Or directions. Or distances. The Mercator map is still the most widely used. It has many advantages but one great fallacy. It gives you a grossly distorted impression of the shortest way between two points that are far apart east-west. Take London and Sydney, for instance. The straight way between them runs over a European capital. Which? A Mercator map would tell you it must be Brussels. With Belgrade as runner-up. But the map deceives you. It's Copenhagen. And there is no runner-up. From most points in western and central Europe the shortest way to Sydney is via Copenhagen. Take our word for it - or look at a globe.

You can fly to Sydney via Copenhagen six days a week. The fast way on Wednesday and Saturday with the only next-day arrival from Europe. Our Trans-Asian Express flights connect in Bangkok with Thai International's service to Sydney. And it's the same aircraft all the way. The restful way on Monday/Friday (SAS) and Tuesday/Sunday (Aeroflot). With a built-in break of up to 9 hours in Singapore before departure of the connecting flight to Sydney. After all, Sydney is over 10,000 miles away, even via Copenhagen.

Ask your travel agent for details. GOING TO THE FAR EAST OR AUSTRALIA YOU HAVE TWO ALTERNATIVES: FLY VIA COPENHAGEN, OR MAKE A DETOUR.



# Nixon's Economic Summitry

President Nixon's plan to meet separately at the summit with President Pompidou and Prime Minister Heath next month initiates long overdue repair work on the country's vital alliances in the Atlantic and Pacific. The fabric of those alliances has been strained by the administration's unilateral diplomacy and particularly by the international monetary and trade policies pursued since last August.

Adequate advance consultation with the nation's closest allies has been a casualty of Mr. Nixon's penchant for secrecy and surprise. It is ostensibly to restore such consultation prior to his Peking and Moscow visits that Mr. Nixon now is preparing to meet with the top leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan. But far more important is the effort that will be made at these meetings, in which finance ministers will participate, to negotiate the key issues blocking resolution of the world monetary and trade crisis.

It has been evident since mid-August that these issues would have to be resolved at the summit with America's major trading partners, seeking solutions in the common interest rather than simply in the American interest. In addition to the economic health of the West, crucial issues of mutual defense and security are involved. Even the technical task of fixing new currency parities will have to be negotiated at the summit, for economic questions with high political content, such as jobs and prosperity, are affected in every country.

But if Mr. Nixon's summit meetings are to bring a monetary solution into sight by January, the way must be properly prepared this week at the Rome meeting of the Group of Ten, the finance ministers of the ten principal trading nations, and at the Pompidou-Brandt summit. Differences can be narrowed substantially there if Treasury Secretary Connally is instructed to remove the roadblocks he has thrown in the way of

negotiations. First is the need for an American indication of willingness to devalue the dollar in terms of gold or SDRs, the so-called "paper gold" issued by the International Monetary Fund, if other countries upvalue their currencies or remain at par.

Second and even more important is the need for an American commitment to remove the "temporary" 10 percent import surcharge as soon as agreement is reached on realignment of currency rates.

The surcharge puts the United States in violation of the GATT treaty, and other countries are unwilling to pay a price in unilateral trade concessions, as Mr. Connally demands, to have it removed. As for devaluation of the dollar, the United States is not being pressed to make the dollar convertible to gold again. As long as the gold window remains closed, it makes little difference whether the gold price is \$35 or \$37 an ounce.

France is willing to hold its currency at par, as are Britain and Italy. If the United States devalues the dollar 5 to 7 percent, Bonn is prepared to keep the mark 5 to 7 percent above par in these circumstances, particularly if Japan upvalues the yen 10 to 12 percent, as Tokyo evidently is prepared to do.

The weighted average of these and other changes already offered amounts to about an 8 percent devaluation of the dollar against other currencies. It is only half of what Mr. Connally is asking, but it could bring a \$8-billion turnaround in the American trade balance over the next three years and a \$2-billion swing in the capital account. With inflation slowed down in the United States and the dollar outflow to Vietnam substantially reduced, this \$8-billion improvement in the American balance of payments should be enough to put American accounts into equilibrium.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



# The Old-Boy Network

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—We are going through the old political nonsense here in Washington again. The old men are playing the old theatrical parts. George Meany is scolding President Nixon as if he were Herbert Hoover. John Connally is cutting the finance ministers of the world as if they were lobbyists in Austin, Texas. It is all very familiar and very much out of date. For the old-boy network is in trouble.

America has made spectacular progress through struggle, pitting one political or economic group against the other and knocking off the weak in the scramble, and if you compare it with the British system of comfortable control, or the Soviet system of uncomfortable command, it is probably the cruelest way to deal with the cranky Yankees and the quarrelsome human race. But even so, something is obviously wrong.

The assumptions of American scientific and economic superiority, with our high wages and prices, are no longer valid. We seem to be concentrating these days on Moscow and London, but the Germans in Bonn and the Japanese in Tokyo are murdering us in the export markets of the world. In Germany and Japan, they have different views of management and labor. They have all the modern scientific and administrative knowledge of the modern world. They have their problems, but they are betting on cooperation, rather than on competition at home, and they are giving us a very hard time in the Western world.

## In Hoover's Days

Against this background, it is almost sad to listen to George Meany and President Nixon fussing with one another, as if they were away back in the days of Herbert Hoover. They should be uniting, for the world has moved on. The Germans and the Japanese are producing more per man by cooperation than we are by competition, and we have still not faced up to this practical reality.

President Nixon, more than any influential people in Washington, seems to have liberated himself from the past. Unlike George Meany, he is not pretending that his old prejudices were right. He is getting out of Vietnam, slowly but surely. He is accepting the budget deficits and the Keynesian arguments he condemned only a few short months ago. And when he went to the labor convention in Miami Beach, he appealed to labor to cooperate on a wages and prices policy that could compete in the world market, and he was rebuked.

Meany is taking a narrower line. He is going with the short view of the workers' interests. He is for protection and import taxes, and the highest wages he can get. He will sit on the Pay Board but not cooperate unless he gets what he wants, and even if the President of the United States gets in his way, he will rebuke him too.

There is something sad and ironic about all this. A conservative President is proposing a planned economy, and the leaders of organized labor are rejecting it. The President of the United States is affronted by the labor leaders in Miami Beach, and his Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, John Connally, makes things worse by picking a public fight with Meany over Meany's bad manners are obvious to everybody.

Connally is a puzzle in this whole controversy. He is not only

a Democrat in a Republican administration, but a confident, attractive and even arrogant man in an uncertain and doubting administration. Unlike many of his colleagues, he thinks he knows what he is doing. He does not hesitate to attack George Meany, or rebuke the finance ministers of the major commercial nations of the world. He believes in confronting the opposition, Texas-style, and he is now leading the administration's charge both against labor at home and the finance ministers abroad.

In the old days, this was probably all right. When Connally was Lyndon Johnson's campaign manager in the presidential election of 1960, and the big labor union leaders came out for Jack Kennedy against Johnson, Connally wanted to blast the labor union leaders but Johnson refused to go along. Now Connally is having his way. He has taken over Meany. He is drawing the line against labor and against the finance ministers of the world, but this may not be precisely the right technique for the present time.

The United States is no longer in a position to tell the rest of the world what to do. It no longer has a monopoly on the modern techniques of the computer and scientific mass production. The Germans and the Japanese, who have mastered the modern scientific revolution and have lower wages and more cooperative workers.

Accordingly, arguments between Connally, the Treasury and Meany at the AFL-CIO, no matter how interesting, will not quite do. And Connally's pressures on the major financial capitals of the world will probably not do either. The political and economic worlds are changing. The complicated political and economic problems of the world require cooperation at home and abroad. In this kind of league, tough guys could easily finish last.

# Letters

## Reindeer Meat

While Jan Sjöby's feature "Dining in Lapland" (DET NOV. 19) did justice to various reindeer delicacies, it missed one of the most tempting parts of the animal.

Marrow from reindeer antlers has been exported to the Far East as the prime ingredient in an aphrodisiac soup. There is an old Oriental belief that marrow from rhinoceros horns stimulates potency but, with rhinos nearing extinction, the Asians have been shopping around for an equally arousing alternative.

That's fine by the Lapps, too. They can get twice the price peddling the antlers in the Far East than they can from whit-

President Nixon seems to have understood this point. He has abandoned his old economic, political and ideological prejudices and has reached out to the Chinese and the Soviet Union for compromise. He is searching for the cooperative society, after his own fashion, but his colleagues and his adversaries, Connally and Meany, for example, still keep fighting along the old discredited lines.

Particular importance is attached to Secretary Connally's inclusion in Nixon's party when it meets on the first stage of these talks with French President Pompidou. A widespread suspicion exists abroad that Connally, in his fight to save the dollar and close the trade gap, has taken recourse to a highly nationalistic line. Because of the immense size of the U.S. economy, this approach might wreck the mutual prosperity achieved in the NATO area during the last quarter of a century.

Connally will hear as much this week at the Rome financial meeting and again in the Azores. It will be made clear that unless Washington shows a more moderate attitude toward Europe, the United States risks touching

tiling the horns into tourist souvenir.

Poor Mr. Abbing, though. You called him a Finnish journalist. That's like calling Temple Fielding a Nepalese travel writer. Abbing is a Swede through and through, not only a writer and commentator but as much of a bon vivant as one can be when your best follows the Arctic Circle.

By the way, one of the more notable converts to reindeer (the meat shavings) is Teddy Kennedy. When the senator was studying rural medical facilities in Lapland a couple of months ago, his host served reindeer. Teddy helped himself to seconds, even though there were plenty of other local delicacies on the emporageboard.

And as for that American reporter, who is now on the foreign desk at The New York Times, I'm sure he's forgotten the taste of a reindeer by now, but not the animal's aroma. For much of that three-week tour was spent on a reindeer-drawn sled, and as the reporter later mused the harness between him and the reindeer was much too short.

JOHN A. HERBERT.

Stockholm.  
Apologies to Mr. Abbing... and to Mr. Sjöby. The editor's pencil slipped, mistakenly making Mr. Abbing a Finn.—Ed.

# India's Calculated Plan Is Behind Border Strife

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Wearing the usual mask of pious self-righteousness, India is now attacking Pakistan with all its forces. As will be shown, this is naked aggression, which appears to have been long and cold-bloodedly prepared by the government of Indira Gandhi.

But what should interest Americans most are the foreseeable results. A probable result is the partial destruction of Pakistan, for India, in effect, is kicking a man when he is down.

A certain result of even greater significance is the transformation of India into a major strategic base for the Soviet Union, thereby including full scale Soviet naval bases on the Andaman Islands and in Bombay. This is a war, in fact, that the Russians have helped to start in order to get the bases they collect as some people collect Rembrandts.

All this will seem very strange, in view of all the garbage that has been spoken and written by American liberals, with their peculiar appetite for Indian hypocrisy. But if you look beyond the hypocrisy to the hard facts, the story the facts tell is very plain.

To begin with, Indian preparations for the attack on Pakistan began before the start of the insurrection in East Pakistan. Six Indian divisions were moved into the Indian state of West Bengal, on the East Pakistani border, as early as last February, on the very thin pretext that these regular troops were needed to control West Bengal's unarmed left-wing dissidents.

There is every indication, although final proof is lacking as yet, that India gave advance assurances of military and other support to the leader of the East Pakistani insurrection, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. With six Indian divisions already on the frontier, Sheikh Mujibur then gave the signal for the East Pakistani insurrection toward the end of March. Indian aid for the rebels began soon after.

The need to put down the insurrection divided the Pakistani armed forces, already much inferior in numbers and equipment to the Indian armed forces. With 80,000 men fighting rebels in East Pakistan, the main body of the Pakistani Army in West Pakistan was, and is, gravely weakened.

In this ugly situation, last summer, the Russians intervened to sign a new treaty with India. The treaty had secret clauses providing for the huge flow of

additional Soviet weapons. India is now receiving its most important treaty's main intended effect—was on the Pakistanis, the Communist Chinese.

Other things being considered, Chinese troops combed on to come to Pakistan. As the record shows, Chinese troops can also cut exposed Indian positions in a matter of a few days.

But the Communist Chinese, nowadays, like in reality, giving the Russians and for a surgical nuclear strike to destroy the Chinese nuclear program. This is what the long have been preparing results were clear when a mission headed by a Chinese went to Peking for help some weeks ago.

As a mute gesture to their situation, the Chinese leaders caused the usual mission to be sent through "the complete ground city" they are digging beneath ancient. They made no secret of the fact that they could give Pakistanis only a few weapons.

In India, meanwhile, that Mrs. Gandhi gave the Indian divisions were moved into the Indian state of West Bengal, on the East Pakistani border, as early as last February, on the very thin pretext that these regular troops were needed to control West Bengal's unarmed left-wing dissidents.

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# Rhodesia Relents

Rhodesia, a British colony, declared independence in 1965, as a determined and discriminatory white minority government. But not one other nation recognized it, a few sponsored guerrilla attacks against it, many refused to trade with it, and many more condemned it. Thus denied the security, status and associations of normal nationhood, and looking ahead to a future which promised too little improvement, Rhodesia finally decided to make a deal with its former patron, Britain. In return—it hopes—for the company and comforts of civilized international society, it has now promised to move toward the constitutional and social changes that may eventually allow its 95 percent African majority dignity and political power in their own land. Britain will also contribute funds to aid black education and development, help on Rhodesia's debts, and keep a close watch.

Since this deal represents, on all sides, compromises whose merits and demerits will unfold only in implementation over a period of years, it is particularly hard to assess its terms, which are extremely detailed, now. Britain's Conservative government is defending its own handiwork as the best if not the only way to prevent Rhodesia from hardening into full South African-type apartheid, but it will never be possible to refute entirely the charge that a few more years of pressure might have won Africans

a better deal, perhaps even full victory. Rhodesia's Ian Smith, prime minister throughout its six parish years, will have to answer to his own ultras. Many nations and perhaps many black Rhodesians will find it intolerable that a people's conditions of life are the coin of a deal between a foreign government of uncertain influence and a local minority government of proven unworthiness. Others will note that the choices were limited. Americans, who had thought of Rhodesia as a British problem and, at any rate, as a tall on the South African dog, may not pay too much attention of any kind.

To go into effect, the new arrangement must be deemed acceptable by a British commission that will interview black and white Rhodesians. Then it must be approved by the Rhodesian and British Parliaments. Then the international community will be asked to give its approval—this will be in the form of a request to the United Nations to remove economic sanctions against Rhodesia. It is too much to be expected, or desired, that this lengthy and unusual process will proceed without a hitch. It will be useful to the extent that it provides occasions to press the Rhodesian government to make real and concrete its formal commitment to black dignity and black majority rule.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# International Opinion

## Franco-American Drug Case

The hard settlements of old scores under way between American and French secret services, and among factions within the latter, make it imperative for the highest officials on both sides of the Atlantic to put an end to them rapidly. It is not an exaggeration to assert that the rapid spread of the drug addiction had threatened to rot Western society before long, in America and in Europe. This cataclysm explains to a large extent the violent reactions of all those who, in America, have opened the battle against traffickers.

The French government does not underestimate the danger, as witnessed by President Pompidou's recent initiative on a European scale. The success gained by the American services are moreover likely to turn against us. The heroin doses which can no longer be shipped to the United States will be consumed in France and in the Europe of the Six. In the antidrug struggle, national pride and cozy legalism are not only grotesque but criminal. If Attorney Stern holds a thread, French justice must help him.

Who can contend that we shall not need the Americans in the near future to help us

combat the murderers of our children? We are on the same boat, threatened by the same tragedies.

—From Paris Jour (Paris).

## Arms and the Third World

It is a sad reflection on the responsible role that the four great powers are supposed to play that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France have in the past 20 years supplied nearly 90 percent of arms bought by the Third World. Though profit is by no means ruled out as a motive, the report published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute makes clear that the superpowers at least tend to supply weapons free or at subsidized rates. In such cases arms supply is an instrument of political leverage.

The effect has been that wars in the modern world are fought by the poor with weapons supplied by the rich.

An obvious remedy would be for the great powers to refrain from manufacturing arms for export, but this would presuppose a degree of political cohesion between the Soviet Union and the United States that is clearly lacking, and between Britain and France that is only slowly emerging.

—From the Times (London).

# In the International Edition

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 29, 1896

PARIS.—The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean under the command of Rear Admiral Andrejoff is about to be strengthened by the addition of two new vessels, the Sisy Volky, an 8,000 ton cruiser, and the Admiral Geynavin, a 4,000 ton coastal-defense-type ship. The main elements of the squadron are the two heavy cruisers, the Alexander II and the Navarin, which are supported by sloops and torpedo gunboats.

## Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1921

BELFAST.—Except for minor incidents, the weekend passed calmly here, and it is believed that the disorders are over. With the death of another of the victims of Tuesday's bomb outrage, the total fatalities for the past week are now 30; 16 Protestants and 14 Catholics. A meeting of the Ulster Cabinet took place today. General opinion here seems to consider the London negotiations as a complete and tragic failure.

السلامة







Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا امر لا يجر"

# Japan Switching Export Drive to Europe

## Its Firms Seek New Market To Ease Dependence on the U.S.

Farnsworth  
Japan is not content with its dependence on the U.S. market for its exports. It is turning its attention to Europe, and its firms are seeking new markets to ease their dependence on the U.S. market.

Under President Nixon's new economic policy, the Japanese face enormous pressure to make the exchange rate adjustment and modification of other policies that would reduce growth in the American market and give American exporters more of a chance to compete with the Japanese.

Part of the reason may lie in exchange rates. The yen and the dollar were fixed at around the same time to power the rebuilding of the two countries' war-smashed economies.

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that we have never known before. "Under these conditions," they continue, "either we play an important role in this new world, or we retreat little by little. Our prosperity depends not only on our industrial resources and our own market but also on the markets of our partners."

More than any other country, Japan must export to survive. If the slack from the United States is not made up elsewhere, Japan will be in serious economic difficulties.

Anticipating European resistance to their sales efforts, the Japanese have moved into direct investments here, as they have in the United States.

One of the most successful of the joint enterprises is an operation in France making Pentel nylon-up pens, which are hot sellers in many French stationary stores.

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# Baseball Owners to Talk Trade as Meetings Start

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 28 (AP)—Baseball's winter meetings, the annual market place for trades, open here tomorrow with a number of big-name players available—if the price is right.

Almost all 24 major league clubs are looking for help in one area or another—such as it always is—and most general managers have indicated a willingness to part with players once termed unobtainable to get what they want.

The New York Yankees, for example, are after a third baseman who can hit, someone like Ron Santo of the Chicago Cubs, whose name heads the available.

Santo and manager Leo Durocher didn't get along last year, and when Leo was rehired last week it all but assured a trade involving the third baseman.

The Yankees would be willing to part with a front-line pitcher such as Mel Stottlemyre or Fritz Peterson if the right deal comes along. But to get Santo, they'll probably have to outbid their crosstown neighbors, the New York Mets.

The Mets need hitting and they've never had the stability at third base that a Santo could provide. Like the Yankees, the Mets are offering pitchers, with Nolan Ryan the main bait.

Cleveland, with a new manager, Ken Apruzzese, anxious to start fresh, could be the most active team at the meetings. The Indians are reported ready to unload their ace left-hander, Sam McDowell, who had contract problems last summer.

Three aging sluggers who may also be available are Orlando Cepeda of Atlanta, Deron Johnson of the Phillies, and Frank Howard of the New Texas Rangers.

Kansas City has talked about all three, but the conversations quickly ended when the Royals were asked for Dick Drago, ace of their pitching staff.

Baltimore's American League champions, who had four 20-game winners last year, have expressed an interest in a fifth, Wilbur Wood of the Chicago White Sox. With Bobby Grich, the International League's batting champion, graduating to the majors, an infielder like Mark Belanger or Dave Johnson might be available.

Remaining to give the Blues a 6-6 tie with Boston. The tie snapped the Bruins' seven-game winning streak.

Canucks 5, Sabres 3  
Dave Balon's second-period goal led Vancouver past Buffalo, 5-2.

Leafs 3, Hawks 2  
Left-winger Paul Henderson converted linemate Norm Ullmann's rebound at 14:22 of the third period to give Toronto a 3-2 tie with Chicago.

Wings 3, Rangers 1  
Third-period goals by Doug Volman, Bill Collins and Guy Charron enabled fifth-place Detroit to hand New York its third defeat of the season, 3-1. The Rangers, Canadiens and Bruins now share the lead in the East.

Canadiens 3, Penguins 1  
Mark Tardiff scored his 15th goal and set up another as Montreal extended its undefeated streak to 11 games with a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

Braves 6, Blues 6  
Curt Bennett of St. Louis scored with less than four minutes remaining.

NHL Standings  
Last Division  
New York 14 3 6 32 99 49  
Montreal 12 5 2 22 61 45  
Toronto 8 9 8 24 61 63  
Detroit 8 12 4 16 66 78  
St. Louis 4 13 5 13 62 67

West Division  
Minnesota 16 4 2 23 68 37  
Chicago 15 5 2 22 70 39  
Philadelphia 7 10 4 13 47 64  
Pittsburgh 6 14 2 18 51 51  
California 6 12 4 16 61 78  
Los Angeles 5 17 1 11 49 94

Friday's Game  
Minnesota 2, California 1 (Paris, Olivier; Carillon)  
Saturday's Games  
Detroit 5, New York 1 (Volman, Collins, Charron; Rousseau)  
Vancouver 5, Buffalo 3 (Rozendal, Talbot, Balon, Hall, Williams; Shand, Gortie)  
Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 1 (Lafleur, Tardiff, Richard; Schickel)  
Chicago 3, Toronto 3 (R. Hall, D. Hull, Martin; Monahan, Ley, Henderson)  
Boston 6, St. Louis 6 (Bueck, Esposito, Orr, Stanfield, Walton; Marvelli, Scott, Hodge; Eaves)  
Minnesota 3, Los Angeles 1 (Goldsworthy 2, Droic; Corrigan)

# Rosewall's WCT Victory Was Diamond-Studded

DALLAS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—Ken Rosewall, having reached the ripe old age of 37, intends to slow down. He can now afford to do so.

Rosewall upset Red Laver Friday in the final of the first World Championship of Tennis tournament to take away \$50,000, a bright red sports car, a diamond-studded bracelet for his wife and a special gift from WCT founder Lamar Hunt—a diamond ring that proclaims Rosewall "Tennis World Champion."

Rosewall shook off the effects of a shot in the left eye by a caroming tennis ball to finish off his countryman, 6-4, 1-6, 7-6, 7-6, and then talked about how far professional tennis has come in past years.

"Some of the younger players don't know what professional tennis went through in the early years," Rosewall said. "There were times when Rod and I and others played only for the benefit and improvement of the game."

"That's why I played more than I should have at times and why Rod played more than he should have at times."

"Now I have reached a state at which I must be thankful that I have played as long as I have had a chance to. I still intend to be one of the guys on the tour, but I won't be playing as much as I have."

Laver's losing reward was \$20,000, which made him tennis's first millionaire. In nine years on the tour, the left-hander has earned \$1,006,947. He has won \$292,717 this year. Rosewall's season mark is \$136,000.

The eight-man tournament climaxed a 20-event tour around the world.

And despite the fact the final match was played at a less than ideal time for spectators (the noon starting time on the day after Thanksgiving was considered a likely slot by television), a near-capacity crowd of 3,100 persons turned up in Dallas Memorial Auditorium to watch the title match.

Rosewall escaped serious injury in the third set when a ball caromed off his racket and hit him in the eye.

"It's the first time that ever happened to me," Rosewall said. "I guess I hit him in the wrong eye." Laver said, "I should have hit him in the other one."

Francis Wins  
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—Third-seeded Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia won the Argentine Open lawn tennis tournament here today with a victory over Ilic Nastase of Romania, the second seed.

Franulovic, who beat top-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., yesterday, defeated Nastase, 6-3, 7-6, 6-1.

Despite the defeat, Nastase finished runner-up in the 1971 Pepsi Grand Prix, 15 points behind Smith's winning total of 187. Franulovic, with 129 points, ousted Czechoslovakia's Jan Kodess from third place.

No Accord  
PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters)—The International Lawn Tennis Federation denied here yesterday that it had received a new offer to negotiate with the professional World Championship Tennis group.

In a communique issued at the end of a two-day meeting, the IITF management committee said persistent rumors had been circulating that they were to discuss new proposals to settle their financial dispute with the WCT.

"But no proposals have been put forward and consequently there was no discussion," the communique said.

The announcement added that there was no change in the situation between the two organizations "but the door is always open for negotiations."

Following a complete breakdown in negotiations between the IITF and the WCT, the 32 players controlled by WCT boss Lamar Hunt have been banned from playing in any IITF-sponsored tournament.

# Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)  
resistance—described in part to political opinions—and pricing is expected at a discount of around 99 1/2.

The Bank of Tokyo Holding, 20 percent-owned by the Bank of Tokyo and 20 percent by the Industrial Bank of Japan, is offering \$25 million of 5-year notes with an indicated coupon of 7 3/4 percent.

Commercial Union Assurance of Britain is planning a split issue of \$30 million in 15-year bonds and \$15 million in 7-year notes. The bonds are expected to yield 8 1/2 percent and the notes 8 percent.

Despite the high premium of the deutsche mark vis-a-vis all other major currencies, demand for foreign DM bonds continues to be strong.

There were two DM issues priced during the week. The Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland's 60 million DM bond was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 percent and the Canadian province of Nova Scotia had its 100 million DM bond priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent.

The differential in coupons here is due to the relative credit ratings. The Ontario issue, for example, is rated double-A while Nova Scotia is single-A.

Bankers report that between 40 and 70 percent of these foreign issues are subscribed outside West Germany with some of the strongest demand coming from the German and Italian-speaking sections of Switzerland.

With the DM selling at close to 11 percent over its fixed parity and with officials expressing the view that an 8 percent revaluation would be more than sufficient, why are foreigners still buying DM bonds? "It shows a certain inconsistency," one banker acknowledged, but he noted that some people are so worried about the dollar that they will pay any price not to hold it.

A number of investors believe that the much-touted 15 percent global readjustment the United States is looking for in currency adjustment will not be sufficient to balance its international payments position.

The small movement in the rate of the free French franc to date and the prospect for a small revaluation is expected to make for strong demand for the 100 million-franc issue from the European Investment Bank. The 10-year issue, with an average life of 7.9 years, will carry a 7 3/4 percent coupon. By contrast, the most recent franc issue, from Air Liquide, carried an 8 1/4 percent coupon.

Starting last week, quotations for the Unit of Accounts were shifted from the dollar to the deutsche mark. The dollar, of course, is not out of the currency reference currencies comprising the U.A. Its role was the fact that the U.A.'s gold content is equal to the gold content of one dollar.

The convenience of dealing on the basis of the dollar, however, gave way to irrational difficulties since the dollar float began in mid-August, bankers report. So they have chosen the DM, the strongest of the reference currencies and widely used itself as an international currency and also as a means of exchange for the European Currency Unit bonds. The DM value for this purpose is the official 3.66 fixed parity.

The bond table published in the Herald Tribune this week lists both DM and dollar prices and henceforth will show only DM quotes.

# Price Commission Asks Firms to Tell of Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI)—The Price Commission yesterday asked 1,500 large firms to tell it about their plans to decrease or hold the line on prices.

The answers will help "the people of this country to know of these extraordinary and patriotic efforts" to curb inflation, "even though it hurts," the commission chairman, C. Jackson Grayson, said in a telegram.

The wire went to the presidents of the 1,500 firms, which each have annual sales of at least \$100 million.

He asked the company presidents to wire or write him by Tuesday, when the commission will still be in session.

# Rally Offsets Stock Losses

(Continued from Page 9)  
average, which had dipped to 797, a new low for the year, early in the week, bounced back and closed at 816.59, a net advance of 5.92 points.

Other market averages also showed gains, with the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index up 0.33 to 91.34, and the New York Stock Exchange composite inching ahead by 0.10 to 60.57.

Despite the upturn in the averages, more stocks declined for the week than advanced—992 down, against 637 up—and there was a preponderance of issues that hit new lows for the year—460, against only eight that reached new highs.

Trading pace remained moderate throughout the week, with turnover for the four sessions aggregating 50.9 million shares. In the five sessions of the preceding week, volume totaled 60.9 million shares.

Market Averages  
Week Ended Nov. 27, '71  
New York  
High Low Last Chg.  
30 Indust. 816.12 790.67 816.59 +5.92  
All Stocks 816.29 790.67 816.59 +5.92  
15 Util. 111.23 107.85 108.00 +2.05  
65 Comb. 283.45 272.08 281.70 +0.40

American Exchange  
Week Ended Nov. 27, '71  
Sales High Low Close Chg.  
Synlex 383,102 77 60 56 +47 1/2  
Imperial 261,100 28 1/2 27 28 +1 1/2  
American 250,000 26 1/2 25 26 +1 1/2  
TVA 200,000 26 1/2 25 26 +1 1/2  
Nat Gen 170,400 31 1/2 30 31 +1 1/2  
Compton 131,200 34 1/2 33 34 +1 1/2  
Unifac 144,000 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2  
Loew's 170,200 17 1/2 16 17 +1 1/2  
Pitney 250,000 20 1/2 19 20 +1 1/2  
McCulloch 114,500 28 1/2 27 28 +1 1/2  
Volume: 13,678,529 shares.  
Year to date: 657,284,095 shares.  
Issues traded: 1,281.  
Advances: 11,306; declines: 715; unchanged: 110.  
New highs: 3; low 288.

N.Y. Stock Exchange  
Week Ended Nov. 27, '71  
Occid. Pet. 821,000 12 1/2 12 1/2  
Am. Express 374,200 47 1/2 46 1/2  
Skyline Co. 374,200 47 1/2 46 1/2  
Nulman 550,000 0 1/2 0 1/2  
Kremment 340,000 2 1/2 2 1/2  
BIOFILM 310,000 6 1/2 6 1/2  
Texasline 304,000 30 1/2 29 1/2  
Bethel 292,100 25 25  
TransWak 274,700 20 1/2 20 1/2  
Gulf Oil 265,000 25 1/2 24 1/2  
Int'l Paper 258,200 29 1/2 28 1/2  
Zetor 250,000 20 1/2 19 1/2  
Unicard 232,000 4 1/2 4 1/2  
Int'l Tel. 245,500 48 1/2 47 1/2  
JACOBY 241,000 40 1/2 39 1/2  
Telstar 238,000 18 1/2 17 1/2  
Delta Air 222,200 43 1/2 42 1/2  
Pittston Co. 224,800 38 1/2 37 1/2  
RCA 224,800 38 1/2 37 1/2  
Volume: 13,678,529 shares.  
Advances: 697; declines: 692; unchanged: 18.  
New highs: 0; low 460.

Jet Emergency at Rome  
ROME, Nov. 28 (AP)—A Japanese Air Lines jet made an emergency landing at Fiumicino Airport after hovering for four hours to use up fuel today. No one was hurt. The DC-8 had taken off for Paris at dawn but the undercarriage failed to retract.

North Stars, in First Place, Extend Unbeaten Streak to 7  
INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 28 (UPI)—Bill Goldsworthy scored twice in a seven-second span in the second period to break a scoreless tie last night and the Western Division-leading Minnesota North Stars went on to post a 3-1 victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

The North Stars are now unbeaten in their last seven National Hockey League games.

On Friday night, two second-period goals and Gump Worsley's superlative goaltending gave the North Stars a 2-1 victory over the California Golden Seals.

The Seals made the game close when Wayne Carleton spoiled Worsley's shutout bid with his fourth goal of the season at 17 minutes 20 seconds of the final period. Worsley turned back a last-minute California flurry after the Seals took their goal out of the game and replaced him with another forward.

Wings 3, Rangers 1  
Third-period goals by Doug Volman, Bill Collins and Guy Charron enabled fifth-place Detroit to hand New York its third defeat of the season, 3-1. The Rangers, Canadiens and Bruins now share the lead in the East.

Canadiens 3, Penguins 1  
Mark Tardiff scored his 15th goal and set up another as Montreal extended its undefeated streak to 11 games with a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh.

Braves 6, Blues 6  
Curt Bennett of St. Louis scored with less than four minutes remaining.

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Detroit 8 12 4 16 66 78  
St. Louis 4 13 5 13 62 67

West Division  
Minnesota 16 4 2 23 68 37  
Chicago 15 5 2 22 70 39  
Philadelphia 7 10 4 13 47 64  
Pittsburgh 6 14 2 18 51 51  
California 6 12 4 16 61 78  
Los Angeles 5 17 1 11 49 94

Friday's Game  
Minnesota 2, California 1 (Paris, Olivier; Carillon)  
Saturday's Games  
Detroit 5, New York 1 (Volman, Collins, Charron; Rousseau)  
Vancouver 5, Buffalo 3 (Rozendal, Talbot, Balon, Hall, Williams; Shand, Gortie)  
Montreal 3, Pittsburgh 1 (Lafleur, Tardiff, Richard; Schickel)  
Chicago 3, Toronto 3 (R. Hall, D. Hull, Martin; Monahan, Ley, Henderson)  
Boston 6, St. Louis 6 (Bueck, Esposito, Orr, Stanfield, Walton; Marvelli, Scott, Hodge; Eaves)  
Minnesota 3, Los Angeles 1 (Goldsworthy 2, Droic; Corrigan)

France Triumphs In Rugby Union  
PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI)—France, led by fullback Pierre Villepreux, defeated Australia, 18-9, yesterday in their second and final Rugby Union test.

The French victory split the series at 1-1 as Australia won the first test, 13-11, at Toulouse last week.

Yesterday, France scored one goal and four penalties to Australia's three penalties. The lone French try came in the 33d minute with forward Victor Boffelli scoring. Villepreux converted and added the four penalties, accounted for 14 points.

The Scoreboard  
GOLF—At Lisbon, Lionel Platts of Britain won the Portuguese Open championship with a four-round total of 77 on the Estoril course. Platts shot a three-under-par 68 in the third round and had a final-round 70.

BILLIARDS—At Valletta, Malta, Norman Dapley of England won the world amateur title in his first attempt when he routed South Africa's Manuel Francisco, 1,465 points to 871, in the final match.

President Harry Amanatides reports: "Third quarter earnings were a record \$1.1m, an increase of 130% over the same period of 1970... over 80% of our fleet is chartered through January 1973."

Gross Revenues 6,762 2,142 16,097 4,124 8,109

Expenses  
Vessel and voyage 3,315 1,127 8,001 2,145 4,373  
Depreciation 1,124 254 2,459 362 745  
Interest 997 188 2,231 406 1,029  
General and Administration 225 117 804 259 493

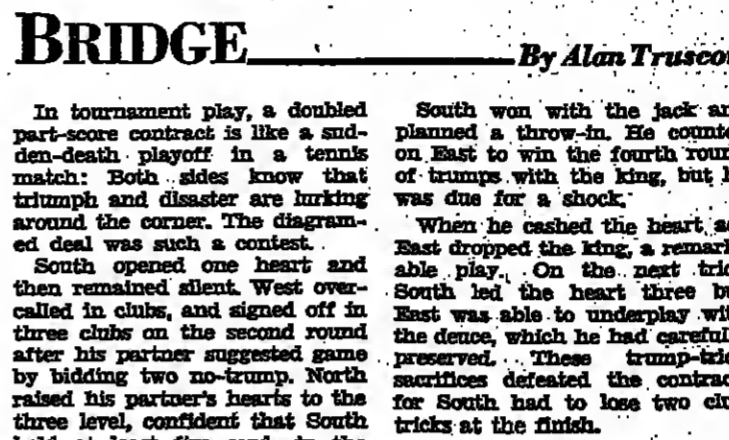
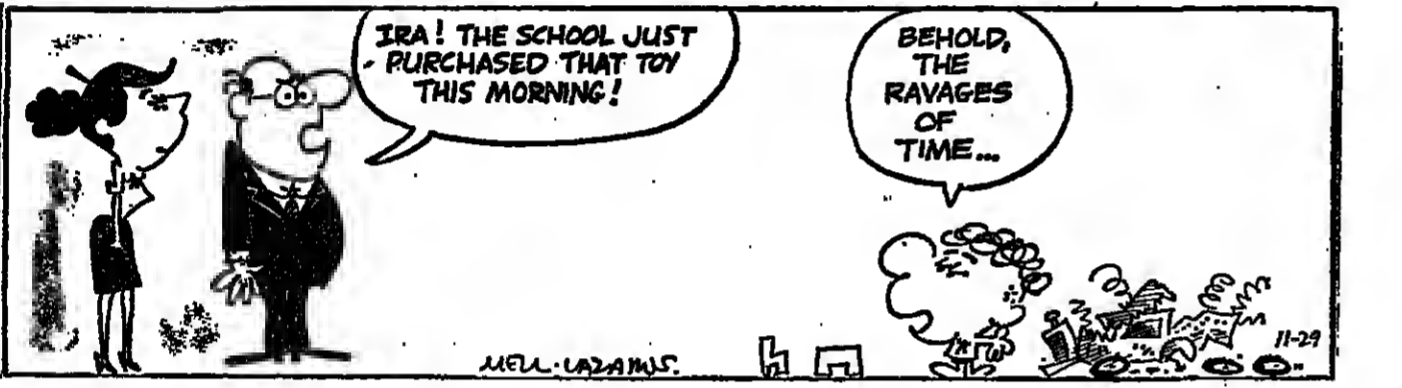
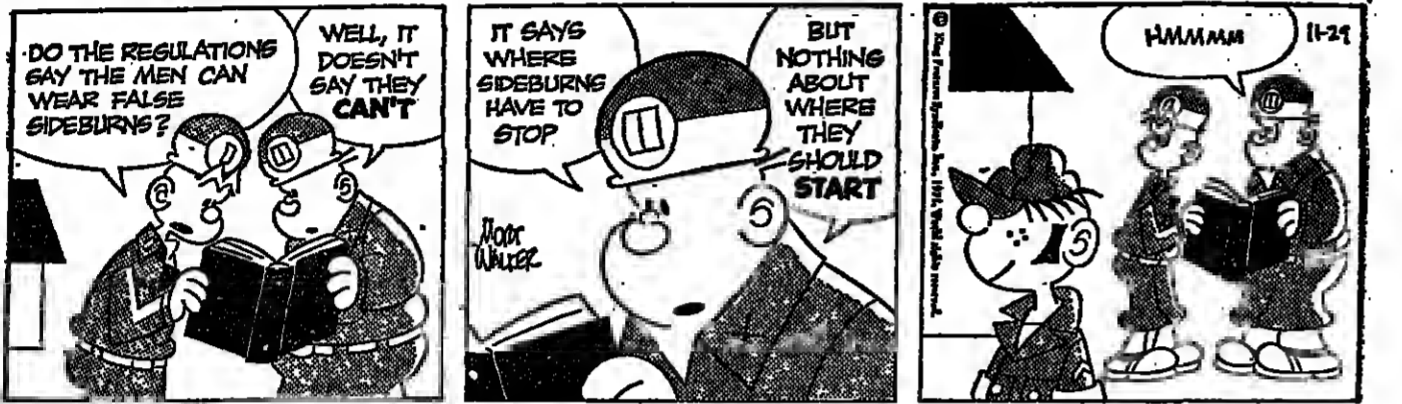
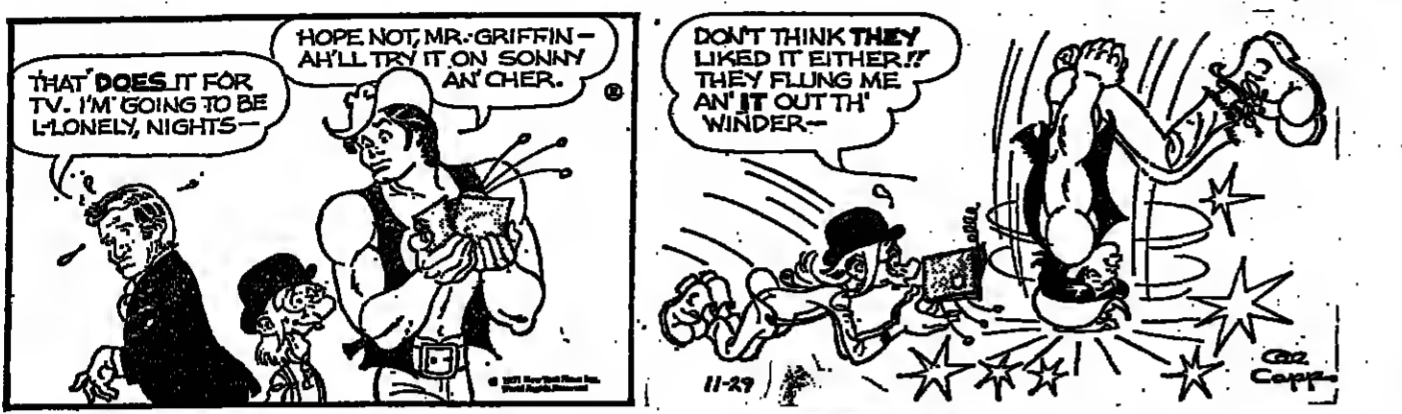
Net income 1,101 479 2,602 952 1,469

Earnings per share \$0.38 \$0.29 \$1.09 \$0.59 \$0.91

\* Consolidated net worth now exceeds \$20,000,000.  
\* Consolidated book value of the fleet is over \$65,000,000.  
\* Average charter period is now 28 months.  
\* Tidal welcomes a new institutional investor, the Pension Fund of the American General Electric Company, which has provided \$5.9m. for First Mortgages on four vessels and received 120,000 warrants for purchasing common stock.

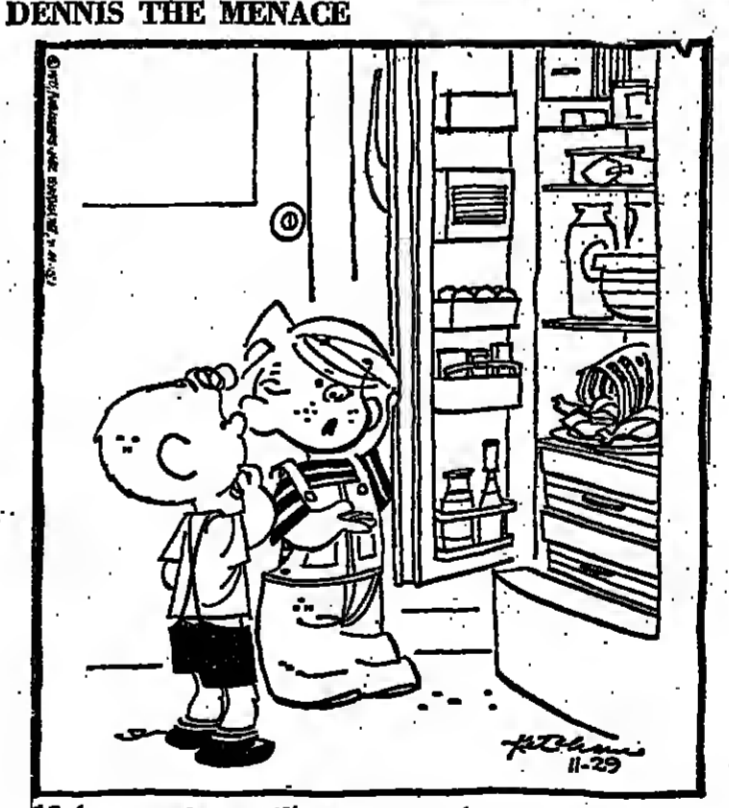
President Harry Amanatides reports: "

PEANUTS  
B.C.  
E.I.L.  
B.A.B.N.E.R.  
B.E.E.T.L.E.  
B.A.I.L.E.Y.  
M.I.S.S.  
P.E.A.C.H.  
B.U.Z.  
S.A.W.Y.E.R.  
W.I.Z.A.R.D.  
o.f  
I.D.  
R.E.X.  
M.O.R.G.A.N.  
M.D.  
P.O.C.K.E.T.  
R.I.P.  
K.I.R.B.Y.



BRIDGE By Alan Truscott  
In tournament play, a doubled part-score contract is like a sudden-death playoff in a tennis match...

Hand analysis for a bridge game, showing North and South hands and a solution to Friday's puzzle.



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game. Includes a grid of letters and instructions to form words.

BOOKS: FRANZ KAFKA: THE COMPLETE STORIES. Edited by Nahum N. Glatzer and translated by various scholars. Includes a review by Anatole Broyard.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left of the page.



Observer

A Flying Zoo Story

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—American Airlines is putting piano bars aboard its 747 jumbo jetliners. This gives it a momentary lead in the fierce competition among airlines to be No. 1 in sky fun, but the lead will not last long.

A competing airline is already flying tests with a 747 that has not only a piano bar, but also a zoo. There are still some problems to be solved with the zoo before regularly scheduled flights begin.

On a test flight the other day, a crocodile which had escaped from the zoo turned up at the piano bar, inside the plane. Nobody would have known it was there if the piano player, who had had three martinis, had not made such a botch of "Down Among the Sheltering Palms," the crocodile's favorite song.

The crocodile's heckling cries inside the piano prompted a stewardess to lift the lid. Fortunately, U.S. sky marshals surrounded the piano immediately and seized the crocodile for questioning.

The airline industry will be watching closely to see if zoo flights succeed. Because they require a great deal of room, zoos would give the airlines an easy solution to the problem of filling up their 747s. Many airline executives, however, do not believe that Americans can be persuaded to go to the zoo any day except Sunday.

The social director of one of the nation's most amusing airlines believes that the typical air traveler wants something more sophisticated than zoos on Monday-through-Saturday flights.

For this reason he has had his airline experimenting with safari flights. On these, part of the airplane is turned into a jungle. Passengers who want more active fun than they can find at the piano bar stalk the animals.

No shooting is permitted, of course, because it would disturb passengers who are watching the movies. Instead, the hunters photograph their quarry with hand-held movie cameras.

New Language for UN's Chinese Translators

By Eric Pace

Entry of Peking Delegates Makes Life Difficult for Interpreters

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (NYT).—"It's very tiring. You feel the tension and the fatigue," Chia-ching Fan murmured as he lit another cigarette.

Mr. Fan, a wiry scholar from Shanghai, is one of 14 Chinese linguists who have the exhausting job of providing simultaneous translations of UN speeches into and from their native tongue.

Mr. Fan is one of three senior interpreters, and it is his tenor voice that the U.S. delegates and other English-speaking linguists here heard giving a translation that reflected the strong tones of the first General Assembly speech by the new Chinese chief delegate, Chiao Kuan-hua.

Since Peking's admission to the UN, the job of the interpreters has become even more difficult. After years of translating speeches by and for Chinese Nationalist officials, they are now studying hard to learn turns of speech that have come into use on the mainland since the Communists took power.

Senior UN officials say that all of the Chinese simultaneous interpreters have been issued Chinese Nationalist passports over the years but that some of them may have quietly received Chinese Communist passports as well.

Another prominent Chinese official here, Victor Hoo, has submitted his resignation. UN informants have disclosed. Mr. Hoo, an assistant secretary-general, was the highest-ranking Chinese Nationalist official in the UN Secretariat. He is 77 and had held his post since 1945.

The sources said that the new Chinese delegation had not yet raised the question of who would succeed Mr. Hoo. But they predicted that a Chinese Communist would be appointed to a high UN post by the successor of Secretary-General Thant, whose term ends on Dec. 31.

Mr. Fan, a dapper Harvard alumnus, was interviewed in his book-crammed office after a long day of translating and studying. He gazed wistfully out of his door to where Russian-language interpreters were having a game of chess.

He said, it has come to mean "the clique of those who follow the capitalist line." Another Pekingism is "ya fei la," a convenient abbreviation for "Africa, Asia and Latin America." It comes from the used on Taiwan in "Hong Kong," he said. "We are doing our best now to familiarize ourselves with them."

To do this, the translators pore over issues of the Peking People's Daily, the main Chinese Communist newspaper, and even of the Peking Review, a weekly that appears in English and other languages.

As an example of a purely mainland expression Mr. Fan cited "you tei pai," which means literally "walk capital factious." But in Peking usage,



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out of a booth overlooking the floor. They have to keep on their toes. It came as a surprise, for instance, when Hungary's chief delegate, Karoly Csatorady, who usually speaks French here, burst into Chinese when he rose to make a speech welcoming to the new Chinese delegation to the Assembly.

But it was translated briskly despite the Danubian flavor of Mr. Csatorady's Chinese, which he practiced as a diplomat in Peking.

Mr. Chia's formal speech had been presented to the interpreters in advance, and Mr. Fan merely read a prepared translation as Mr. Chia spoke.

But Mr. Fan had to keep an ear cocked in case Mr. Chia departed from his original text—which he did not, except for a short digression acknowledging earlier welcoming speeches.

Mr. Fan was born in Peking 51 years ago and honed his linguistic skills as a political science student at Shanghai University. He left the mainland in 1949 and studied international relations at Harvard before coming to the UN in 1948.

His 13 colleagues, all born in China, range in age from 30 to 59 and include three women. They translate from the world body's other official languages—English, French, Russian and Spanish—into Chinese, and from Chinese into English or French.

An adapted New Yorker, Mr. Fan has anglicized the order of his names, putting his family name, Fan, last—although it precedes the other names in Chinese usage. And he is generally known around the UN Secretariat as "C. C."

In rendering Chinese speeches into English, Mr. Fan said, he tried to have his voice reflect the emphasis that the speaker gave to his own words. Hence the strong tones Mr. Fan used in translating Mr. Chia's speech.

He also spoke in strong tones during the interview when asked how he managed to look so much younger than his 51 years. "I eat rice," he said, in English.

PEOPLE: Requiescat In Plastic

It was probably inevitable, but it still comes as a bit of a shock: The British government-owned Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) concern has come out with a plastic tombstone. One of the acrylic "stones" in fact, is already being tested in a graveyard in Reading, England, with "satisfactory" results. "The advantages are more than apparent," said an ICI spokesman over the weekend. "Stone stones can be corroded by moss and rust. Ours cannot. The acrylic material is not eroded by rain or cracked by frost. In addition, they are light and easy to install—and they will sell for half the cost of the stone ones."

Not everyone was as sanguine, however. "The whole thing is ridiculous," said Alexander Nevils, superintendent of cemeteries at the north London suburb of Watford. "A genuine memorial should be of stone, marble or granite. Some Church of England vicars will not even allow marble into their graveyards. What do you suppose they would say to plastic? I fear we should end with hundreds and hundreds of memorials of exactly the same design. A plastic memorial is a fraud, pure and simple. It is an insult to the dignity of death."

Whenever Martha Mitchell would leave her luxury apartment by the Potomac, reports Mike Shanahan of the AP, she telephoned for a sleek chauffeured black sedan leased by the federal government. Keeping a 1972 Mercury at the disposal of the Attorney General's wife, continues the reporter, costs the taxpayer's salary of about \$8,000. "These cars are supposed to be for official use only, not for cabinet wives," said a General Services Administration official, when told Mrs. Mitchell has been assigned her own car and driver since President Nixon took office. The car comes from a pool reserved for top Justice Department officers, but the GSA official said he finds "slightly unusual" that Mrs. Mitchell has her own.

FILED: A petition for dissolution of her 14-year marriage to actor Steve McQueen, 41, by the former Neile Adams, according to Parade magazine. The couple, who have two children, 10 and 12, are expected to divide some \$5 million in community property. CLAIMED: A world record, by Peter White, 19, of Sydney, Australia, after drinking a gallon of beer in six minutes 45 seconds, 48 seconds faster than the standard listed in the Guinness Book of Records.



SHERATON SCHUSS—Swiss ski instructor Ruedi Wyrsch, drumming up a little business for a nearby ski show, heads 18 stories down the side of the Boston Sheraton in full garb. When he reached the end of his rope, he was greeted by three hotel officials who'd reached theirs, too, and handed Wyrsch his bill.

Do young Americans lack morals and values? Do they rebel simply for the sake of rebelling? Or are these popular myths widely believed by the over-40s? They're myths, says Landrum Bolling, president of Earlham College, a Quaker institution in Richmond, Va. "The fact is," said Bolling in an on-of-his-widely-quoted speech on youth, "that this is probably the most open and seeking generation of young people with respect to spiritual matters we have known in this century."

In some aspects of ethics and morality, this is one of the most austere and puritanical generations in the memory of living man.

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